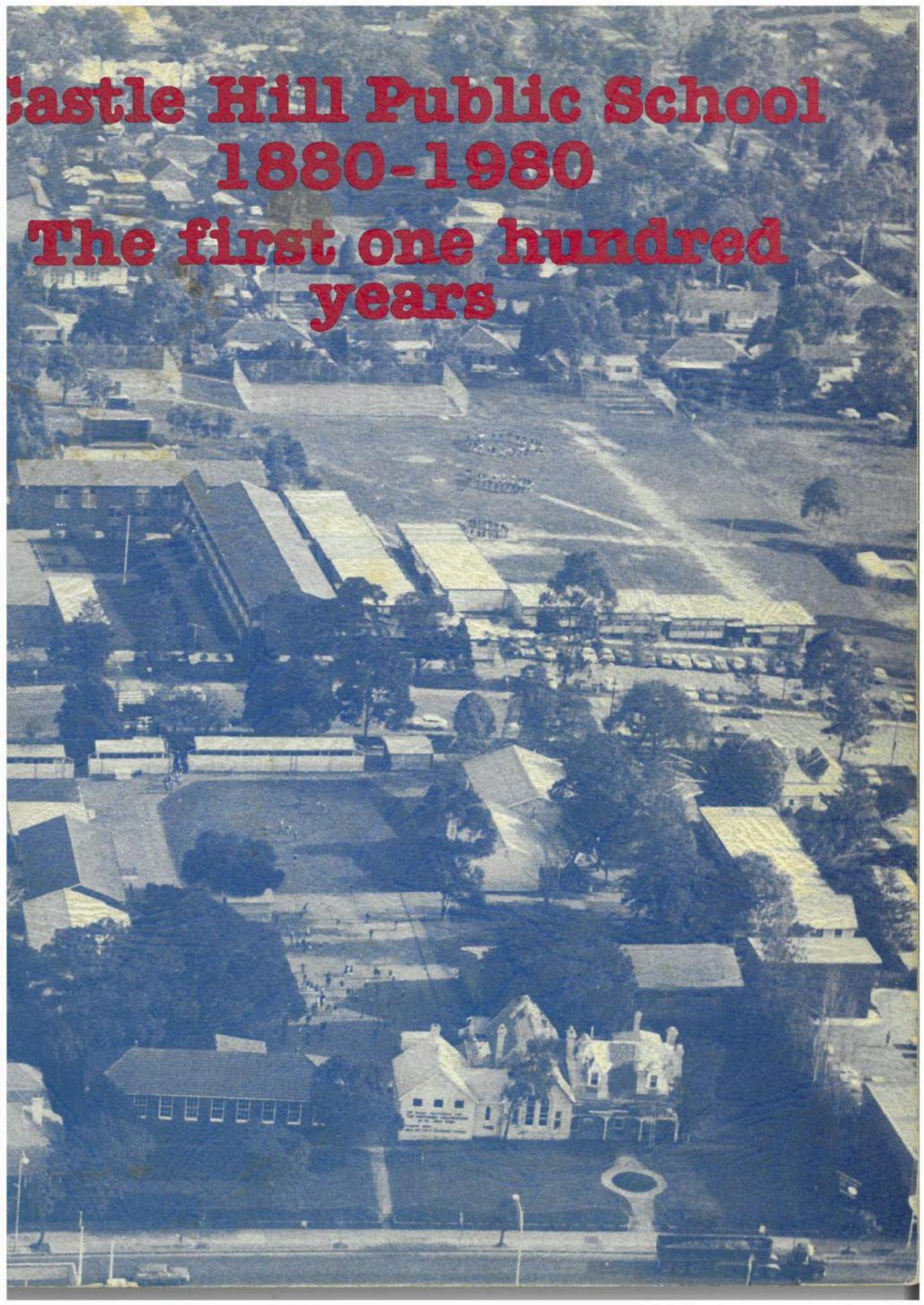


Castle Hill Public School 1880-1980

The first one hundred years

An aerial photograph of a suburban residential area. In the foreground, there is a large, multi-story building complex with several gabled roofs, likely the school mentioned in the title. Behind it, there are numerous smaller houses and yards. A road or path leads towards the school from the bottom center of the frame. The overall scene is a mix of green lawns and trees.

This Book belongs to :

SCHOOL PRAYER:

*Bless O God this school and all who work therein,
That within these walls may dwell a spirit of
tolerance and goodwill.
Grant that we who gather here may be linked
together in the firm bonds of friendship.
We ask this in Jesus' name who taught us to pray
saying — THE LORD'S PRAYER.*

SCHOOL PLEDGE:

Land of our birth, our faith, our pride
For whose dear sake our fathers died
Our Motherland, we pledge to thee
Head, heart and hand through the years to be.
I honour my God. I serve my Queen.
I salute the Flag.

SCHOOL SONG:

“EVER HIGHER” — K. Martyn.

*From the hills and vales around us,
From the outer district too,
We gather here to work and play
With a will our best to do.
It's a good school,
With a proud name,
And we're glad to play our part
To make our school a place of joy.
So we sing with all our heart.

We're the boys and the girls
From old Castle Hill,
The school that will lead them all.
When it comes to a test
We will do our best
And answer every call.
We will always be strong,
Choose right — shun wrong,
Be loyal to country and crown,
Both now and in all time before us,
Where the Southern Cross shines down.*

FRONT COVER: The school
during restoration, taken on
June 3, 1980.

Neish

The first one hundred years



Castle Hill Public School 1880-1980

Researched by
Tamara Cox, Robyn Sedger and Diane Wyatt.

Written by
Deborah and Tamara Cox.
Photographed and compiled by
Rob Cooper.

Principals of Castle Hill Public School

	Date of Appointment
JOHN USSHER	1 7 1880 *
JOHN J. CAROLAN	10 2 1888
ROBERT S. McCORMICK	21 12 1894
THOMAS E. CAMBOURN	19 3 1902
WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON	28 2 1910
HENRY R. ANSTEY	14 5 1919
ROBERT M. ROSS	27 3 1930
ARTHUR E. CATTELL	5 12 1939
EDWARD J. STANLEY	4 12 1942
GEORGE REDMOND	30 1 1950
WILLIAM N. WALKER	1 2 1955
HILTON O. BLOOMFIELD	30 1 1962
JOHN G. GALLAGHER	28 1 1969
LESLIE J. N. SHORE	27 1 1976

Infants Mistresses

MRS JEAN SEXTON	29 1 1952
MISS MARJORIE E. TALBOT	2 2 1954
MISS JOAN DUNN	28 1 1958
MRS JUDITH ROBERTSON	1 2 1977
MRS CATHERINE HARRIS	30 1 1979

**The School opened on 12th July, 1880.*

Published July 1980
Typeset by Jenny Set

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A message from the Minister of Education, the Hon. Paul Landa, LL.B., M.L.C.

JULY 12, 1980

There is an overwhelming temptation when the word "centenary" is used to compare today and yesterday to see what changes have been wrought by the passage of time; and the influence of previous generations.

At Castle Hill Public School, although many changes have occurred during its one hundred years of existence, they have not been at the expense of the heritage and traditions of yesteryear.

The old and the new co-exist happily, enhancing and adding depth and new dimensions to each other, within the school and in the wider area of the surrounding community.

Castle Hill is synonymous with the early days of settlement in the Colony of N.S.W. and the establishment of the school itself records one of the more major events in the development of this State — the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

It was this Act which brought the school into being and added another page to the history books.

Today Castle Hill is still deeply conscious of its origins, and the school is a meeting place for the past and present.

The school has particularly close associations with the local community. Until recently, it served a predominantly rural district and the fifth generation of some of the first families to the area are now receiving education at the school along with the relative newcomers.

At Castle Hill Show this year, I had the pleasure of inspecting some of the work done by the pupils at the school and although the basics of the "three Rs" are still very much in evidence, the education the students are receiving is a far cry from what was taught a century ago.

Modern teaching developments, new syllabuses and smaller classes are the daily routine in buildings which still afford views of rolling hills, where convicts once laboured.

The original school building and combined residence still stand on the school site and last year, the Government approved the allocation of funds towards the cost of restoring this historical structure back to its 1880 state, gallery classroom included.

The local community and the school's Parents and Citizens' Association are to be congratulated for their efforts to preserve this building which, when restoration is completed, will become a time machine to transport students back to those bygone days and provide the school with a unique feature.

A centenary is a time for paying tribute to the efforts of those who in the past helped the school reach its present status and it is evidence of the importance the community of today attaches to its school.

Equally it is the priority given to the school by the community which will ensure its success in the future.

I send my best wishes to those who have worked so hard to organise the festivities and my hopes that Castle Hill Public School enjoys an even brighter second century.

PAUL LANDA



Principal's Foreword

The celebration of a school's centenary is a special occasion when all who have been associated with its growth and development can pause to reminisce upon early experiences. One can renew childhood friendships, take a glimpse back into early days of Castle Hill Public School and, in fact, reflect upon the structure of this wonderful country of ours.

This specially prepared Centenary Souvenir Book provides important background knowledge of our history. Delving into the past has undoubtedly shown that despite all sorts of social and economic changes our school has always managed to formulate and uphold standards of behaviour and learning that remain steadfast whatever the changes and whatever the mistakes of days gone by. As today we speed forward in our rapidly moving scientific world, let us recall and thank those who have provided us with the very basis of our heritage. Many of our lasting memories are associated with our schooling. Interest in our history has been strengthened by the many instances in which several generations have attended the school. Pupils, today, have benefited from this important occasion by recognizing and learning of the changes that have occurred throughout the years.

If our school is going to do its job effectively in the world of change, we will need to be thinking constantly of how we can best educate our young people so that they will be receptive to change. No school can hope to achieve all its aims with all its pupils. Teachers are going to have failures and disappointments whatever the school's policy, but the higher the aim, the more will be achieved. Basically, the school must strive to fit this quotation:—

"A good school is a school where the staff, pupils and parents have one mind on great issues, share occasions of rejoicing and display, work together for the accomplishment of various projects, weathering the stress of criticism, basking in public approval, playing and working in a spirit of comradeship, when its members feel respect for it."

Testimony to the co-operation between the community and the school is the fact that these celebrations have been a joint effort involving several local community groups including the Baulkham Hills Shire Council. In enjoying the present celebrations let us not forget those who made it possible. On behalf of the school I wish to express a word of gratitude to those who have assisted so freely. Special mention must be made of the School Centenary Committee members and all associated therewith for their earnest, loyal, active support on this important occasion.

Finally, I sincerely wish that as a result of the festivities, many friends — old and new — will gather together in the name of Castle Hill Public School to humbly toast the past, enjoy the present, and optimistically look to the future.

LES SHORE



The Early Days

It is thought that the first white visitors to the area now known as Castle Hill were Governor Phillip and his party, in April 1791. Included in his party were Captain Collins, Lieutenant Dawes and Captain Tench. In the following year, this part of the Parramatta district was examined by David Burton, who found the soil in the area to be of good quality, and it was chosen to become the site of a Government farm. The farm was established in 1801 by Governor King, to enable the colony to become more self supporting. The convict labour in use at the farm was involved in the unsuccessful revolt by Irish-Catholic convicts in 1804, resulting in the first declaration of martial law in Australia. The origin of the name "Castle Hill" is not known. The first mention of the name occurs in a despatch dated March 1, 1802:—

"... A great progress has been made in clearing land at Castle Hill, where I hope to sow two hundred acres on the public account this year."

In 1802, a reserve of 34,539 acres was set aside for the use of the Crown, some of which was cleared by convict labour and used for the cultivation of wheat.

The first white settler at Castle Hill was a Frenchman of noble birth, Verincourt de Clambe. He arrived in N.S.W. at the end of 1801 and was given a grant of 100 acres in 1802. Although Mons. de Clambe was the first white settler of the area that is now Castle Hill, others had settled in the surrounding district at an earlier date.

Some of these early settlers included William Joyce and Matthew Pearce.

In 1810, the Government farm at Castle Hill was closed by Governor Macquarie, and was converted into an asylum for convict lunatics, who up to this period (1811) had been accommodated at Parramatta.

ST SIMON'S DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL

The first school at Castle Hill was established by the Church of England in 1827, and lessons were presumably held in buildings on church land. Some records show evidence that there may have been an earlier school, held in private buildings.

The convict lunatic asylum had been closed and the Government farm land was transferred to the Church and Schools Corporation in 1828. In the same year, a proposal was made to erect a school house at Castle Hill, and it is presumed that it was later built, near where St Simon's Church was located.

St Paul's Church of England as it was in 1885. The church was consecrated in 1861 and stands on land donated by Dr Richard Greenup.



This school was situated in the valley to the west of the present-day Oakhill College, on Old Northern Road, between Castle Hill and Dural.

Although the early settlers had begun to cultivate the land, settlement at Castle Hill was very sparse, as indicated by the low enrolment figures at the school. In 1827 when the school was first established, only 20 pupils were enrolled, and the average attendance was 14.

This school apparently continued until a new school, under control of the Church of England, was built near the site of the newly completed St Paul's Church of England, which replaced St Simon's Church.

ST PAUL'S DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL

The new school was situated on land transferred to the Church of England for the establishment of a school and residence for the teacher in 1863. The land was previously owned by Dr Greenup, who lived in "Darcey Hey", now known as Castle Hill House. The site fronted onto the Eastern side of Old Northern Road, with an access road along the side of the school land to the cemetery, which was located immediately behind the school property. The building was constructed of timber, measuring 21 feet wide internally and its longer side was parallel to Old Northern Road.

According to Department of Education records, Mr H. Bayley was the teacher at Castle Hill Denominational School in 1863, and 66 children were on the roll, 30 boys and 36 girls. Records were also kept on the attainment of children in reading, writing, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic.

In 1868, Mr John Ussher (then aged 37) became the teacher at the school. The following year, a post office was established at the school, and in addition to his duties as a teacher, Mr Ussher took on the responsibility of postmaster for a payment of £12 per annum.

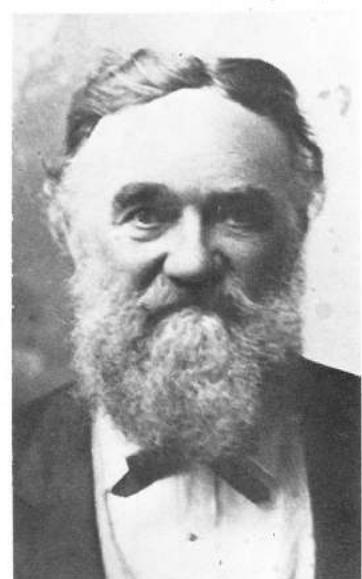
MOVES TOWARDS A PUBLIC SCHOOL

Early in January, 1876, the local committee of St Paul's Denominational School prepared an application for the establishment of a public school at Castle Hill. The committee collected the signatures of 27 parents or guardians who would undertake to send a total of 82 children to a public school.

The application was forwarded to the Council of Education requesting that a public school be established under the Public Schools Act of 1866 and Regulations of 1876. It was signed by the local committee consisting of:

James Purser, Secretary and Treasurer
James Fishburn
A. J. McDougall
Samuel Moore

William Kentwell
Robert Gallard



James Purser, Secretary of the Committee which applied for the establishment of a public school in Castle Hill.

In a letter dated 11th February, 1876, Mr Inspector I. McCredie of the Cumberland District advised the Council of Education that a new school with accommodation for 70 pupils and a teacher's residence of four rooms and attics should be built. He also stated there was a suitable site available.

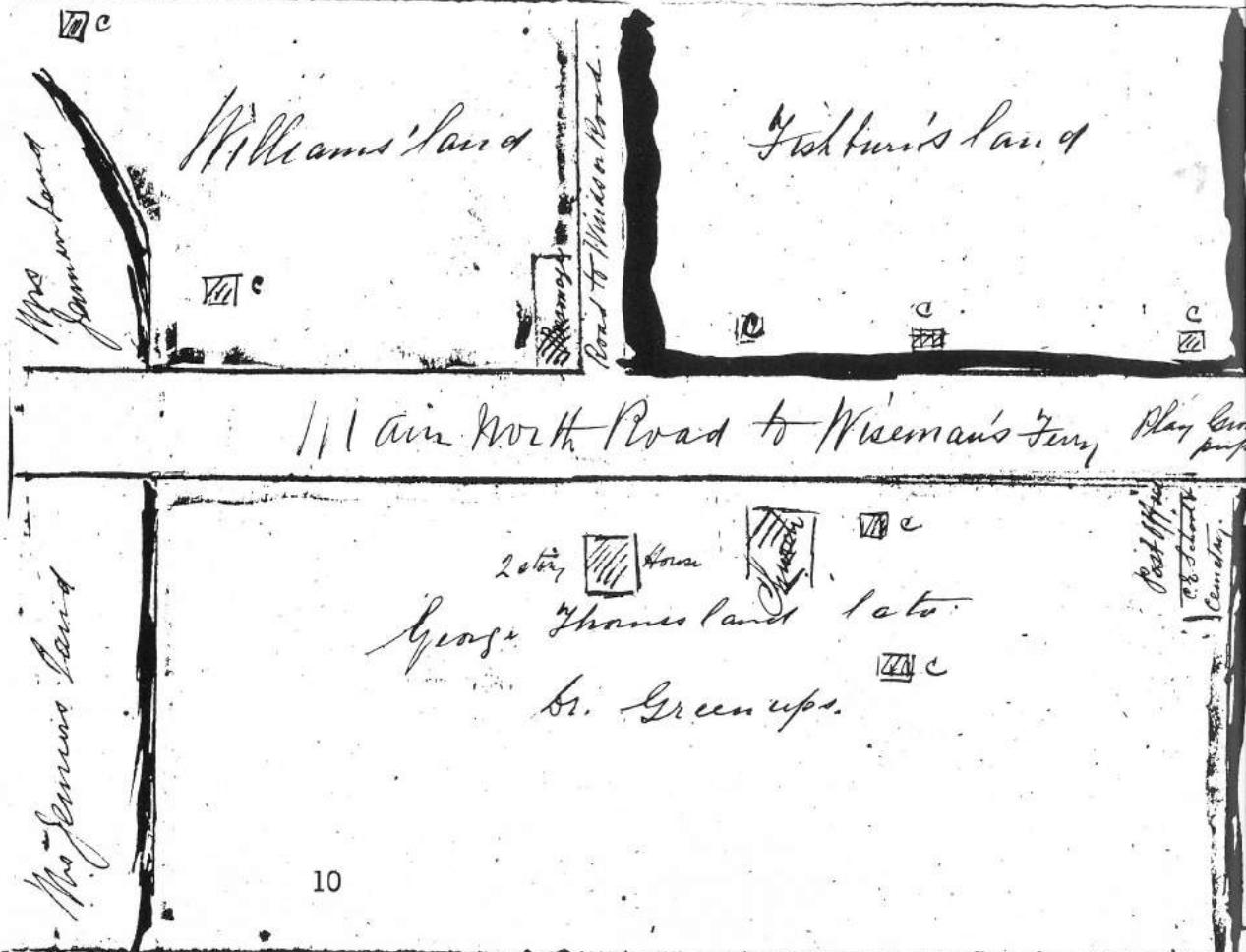
The architect estimated the cost of buildings, tanks, W.C.s and fencing at £1,150. There would be seating for 100 children.

Shortly after the application was submitted, several parents took up a petition objecting to the new school. They were used to the denominational system of schooling and feared that the moral standards of a public school would be lower since it would not be controlled by a religious organisation.

Parents favouring the new school then countered the objections by writing letters of support. Mr James Purser wrote to Mr W.A. Long, Member of Parliament, informing him that an application for a public school had been made and that:

- The present site was unhealthy.
 - People were unwilling to subscribe to the present school while parliament voted sufficient funds for public school buildings.
 - The site was small and there was not enough room for cricket so the children played on the main road.

This map, signed by James Purser on 25 July 1878, shows the location of the Church school and the proposed public school site.



- The school building was of inferior construction.
- The playground adjoined the Parish Burial Ground and the children became understandably upset when funeral processions passed the school building to gain access to the burial ground.

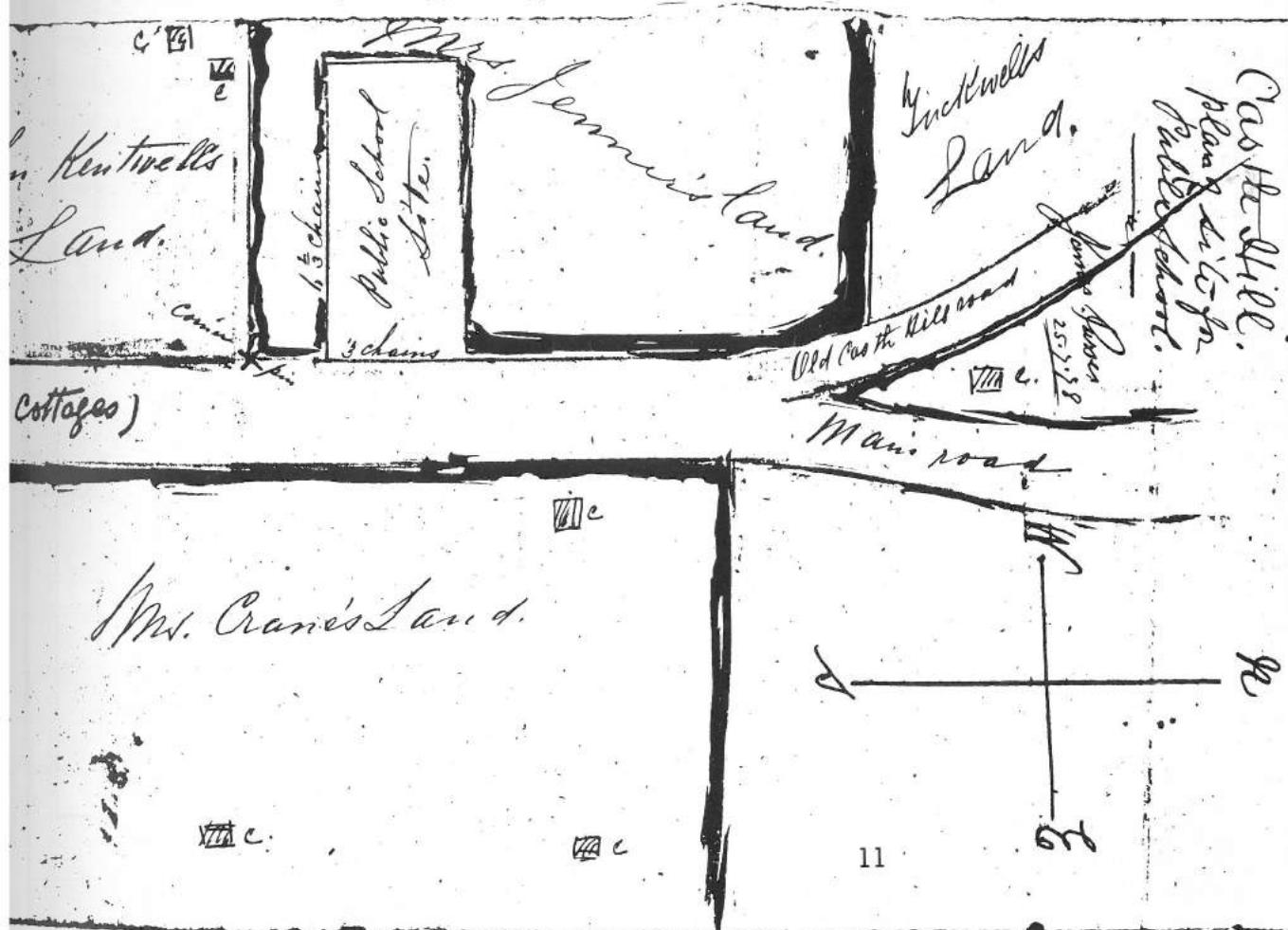
Another letter in support of the school to the Council of Education from Mr W. Tuckwell stated "A public school may be established in any locality where after due inquiry the Council of Education shall be satisfied that there are at least 25 children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment." He then added that there were sufficient children for a new school and the people of Castle Hill were tired of subscribing to repairs of the denominational school and that they would not do so in the future.

On the 8th April, 1876, a journey to the office of the Council of Education was made by Messrs McDougall, Purser, J. Fishburn, W. Kentwell and W. Tuckwell to press for a decision on the school.

The district inspector then advised the Council of Education that the parents of 78 children out of a total which had now risen to 86 still desired a new school. This left only the parents of 8 children objecting to the school's establishment.

The Reverend H.H. Britten of St Paul's who had at first been in favour of the new school, then apparently, for various reasons, became

OVERLEAF: The original Application to establish the school required parents to sign or put their mark indicating that they would send their children to the school. The forms show the parent's name, children's names, ages and religion as well as the distance they lived from the proposed school.



ANNEX TO APPLICATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL

AT Castle Hill

We the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the Proposed Public School at Castle Hill.
 hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School.

NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN. (To be written by himself)*	DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL.	NAME OF CHILD.	AGE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.
James Dosses	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Cecil	12	
		Edith	11	
		Anne	9	
		Edward	7	
		Hannah	5	
		Mary Jane	4	
John Hatcher.		Albert	11	C. E.
		Victoria	9	
William Kentwell	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Wesley	11	
		Elijah	8	
		Grace Milly	6	
John, Robert, Kentucky boys		John	14	
William H. Factors		George Edward	12	
		Rebecca	10	
		Elizabeth	8	
		Louis	6	
William L. Judson	1 mile	Grace Emily	8	C. C.
		Martha	6	
Henry Keay	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Henry Archibald	13	
		George H.	11	
		John Amos	9	
		Walter W.	8	
		Amanda P.	5	

If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL.	NAME OF CHILD.	AGE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.
Thomas Reed	1 mile	(Carissa Evelena Ethel Howard)	10 8 6 4	W
Maradine	1 mile	(John Elizabeth William Mary James)	12 14 7 5	CE
J. Purser	1 mile	(Hercie Willie James)	8 6 5	W
Samuel James	2 miles	(Lucy Amalia Alberta Anna)	4 5	W
James Fishburn	1/4 mile	(Agnes Herbert Walter Maud)	13 11 9 7	CE
J. Crane	1/2 mile	Alfred Augustus Blanche Matilda	7 5	CE
Samuel Moore	1/2 mile	Alfred Alexander	17	CE
Barney Koon	1 mile	James Koen	5	PC
John James	1/2 mile	Geneva Bertie	1 5	W

NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL.	NAME OF CHILD.	AGE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.
William Newell	5	Emily Francis	12	C.E.
		Elence Melinda	11	
		Elizabeth H. Doig		
Mark Davis		John —	4	
	1 mile	Luke —	5	C.E.
		Charlotte	15	
	1 mile	Laura	14	W
		Gillah	12	
Caroline Banks		Mary	9	
		Anna	6	
Daniel James	1/2 mile	Dora Elizabeth	W	
		Mina Eliza	6	
		Mary Alison	15	
John Munro X	1/2 mile	John	13	
		Christian	11	I.P.C.
		James Abbott	9	
		Elspeth	7	
James Abbott	1/2 mile	Edwin Atlas	13	
		Melinda Eliza	11	I.P.C.
		Robert Cecil	9	
Darby High	2 miles	Eliza	13	
		Darby George		P.E.
		Emma	9	

NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN	DISTANCE FROM SCHOOL.	NAME OF CHILD.	AGE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.
Robert Gallard	2 miles	Eliza Gallard	11	CE
		Rosa Gallard	9	CE
Robert Webb	1 mile	Rachet	11	CE
George Vankland	1 1/2 miles	George J.	12	CE
		William A.	10	CE
James Crane	2 miles	George	12	
		Kate	11	CE
		Henry	10	CE
		Sydney	5	
Charles Crane	2 1/2 miles	Charles	9	
		John	8	



Castle Hill

My agreement to send Children
to proposed Pub School at
the New works and remains
of Castle Hill & the Windsor Road
poorly engage to send our children
to the Public School at Castle Hill
when the same is established by the
Council of Education --

Robert Greenwood 2 children ^{etc}
Samuel Huntwell 2 children ^{etc}

one of its main opponents. The Council of Education offered to lease the denominational school which would have relieved the parents of the responsibility for maintenance of the building. The Reverend Britten replied informing it that Mr Greenup, son of Dr Greenup who had donated the land on which St Paul's School was built, had refused to lease the school building.

The Council of Education then resolved that a school should be built but time should be allowed for community feelings to settle.

No action was taken during 1877, but in August 1878, the Council of Education advised the School Board that solicitors had been instructed to have the required documents for the purchase of the new school site ready for signature the following January. The site was adjacent to the corner of the present Showground and Old Northern Roads and with some additions is still occupied by the school to-day.

In 1879, 2 acres of land were purchased from Mrs Mary Elizabeth Jenner and her children by the Council of Education. This land was part of the original land grant to William Sutton, and also was believed to be the site of the Castle Hill Sports, which were ploughing matches, a forerunner of to-day's Castle Hill Show.

The architect had prepared plans and specifications in 1878 and on 30th October, 1879 an advertisement appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald inviting "tenders for the erection and completion of the public school buildings at Castle Hill." Prospective tenderers were instructed that plans and specifications and forms of tender were available on application to Mr James Purser, Hon. Secretary of the Public School Committee.

The time that the Council of Education had allowed for the settling of community differences and the probability that the government would abolish financial aid to non-government schools ensured that this time there was no opposition to the establishment of a Public School at Castle Hill.

OPPOSITE: In addition to the four pages listing proposed pupils for the school, two families living by the Windsor Road "engaged to send their children to the Public School at Castle Hill when the same is established . . ."

2
Memorandum of Agreement.

It is understood by the Parties to this agreement that in the event of continued bad weather
or from other causes which may seem to him sufficient, the Architect shall be empowered
to grant such reasonable extension of time to the Contractor as he shall consider fair and just.

Memorandum of Agreement.

Made and
entered into this 10th (Xth) day of December One
Thousand Eight hundred and seventy one, Between
the Council of Education of New South Wales of the
one part, and Messrs George Coates and Son, Builders
of George Street, Parramatta, in the aforesaid Colony of
the other part.

First: The said George Coates and Son, (severally and conjointly),
agree to do and perform the whole of the works required in the
Erection and Completion of the Public School and Teachers
Residence at Castle Hill, and according to the true intent
and meaning of the Plans and Specification and general conditions
hereunto annexed and at the full satisfaction of Mr G. Allen
Mansfield, Architect of 165 Pitt Street, Sydney, for the sum of
One Thousand six Hundred and sixteen pounds, Sterling (£166.0.0)
And the said Council of Education in consideration of the above works
being well and truly performed hereby agree to pay to the said
George Coates and Son, the said sum of One Thousand and six
Hundred and sixteen Pounds, Sterling (£166.0.0) by instalments
as the works proceed at the rate of Twenty five (£25) per Centum
upon the value of the works actually performed upon the Architect's
Certificate so long as the works proceed to his satisfaction, and the
balance upon producing the Architect's Certificate to the effect that
the whole of the works hereby contracted for have been completed.
And further the said George Coates and Son agree to complete
the whole of the works hereby contracted for within Seven Months
from the date of this Contract or to forfeit the sum of six Pounds (£6)
per week for every week that they shall exceed that time, and which
sum or sums shall be deducted from any balance that may remain
in hand, and which otherwise would have become due on account of
this Contract.

As witness our hands and sealed this day and year
first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered for and on
behalf of the said Council of Education
by George Coates in the
presence of J. Mather,
and by the said George Coates and Son
in the presence of James Purser.

Geo. Coates
George Coates
J. Mather

The School is built

The successful tenderer, George Coates & Son, signed a Memorandum of Agreement on the 10th December 1879 with the Council of Education to erect the school and residence according to the specifications of architect, Mr George Allen Mansfield.

The whole of the work was to be completed by 8th July, 1880 at a total cost of £1,616.

Mansfield was experienced in the design of school buildings and was later to become one of Sydney's leading architects and head a successful practice. Some of Mansfield's well known major works included the City Bank in Pitt Street in 1874, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, 1876-82 and the Hotel Australia 1884.

Castle Hill Public School was typical of other schools designed by Mansfield, being rich in Gothic details. The wide open classrooms and high ceilings allowed the external form of the building to be impressive. Both the roof shapes and high chimneys were heavily decorated and were important external aesthetic elements. The decorative bargeboards, finials and shingled roof added to its impressive appearance.

The windows of the building were tall and arched, in the Gothic style, and contained frosted glass, to reduce the amount of light entering the classroom, as it was falsely believed that too much light would damage the children's eyes. The school was painted in dark colours inside for this reason. The frosted glass was later removed, as many children developed myopia (short sightedness) due to the lack of adequate lighting in the classroom.

Dormerettes in the roof and ventilators in the high walls provided adequate ventilation as well as adding to the Gothic content of the building.

Inserted in the front gable of the schoolroom was a chiselled and rubbed stone tablet, 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches and 9 inches thick with the inscription:

PUBLIC SCHOOL 1879

This indicated the commencement date of the building.

The schoolroom, in which the children did their lessons, was 35 feet x 18 feet. The classroom, a smaller adjoining room, was 18 feet x 12 feet. It was probably used for religious instruction or separate tuition.

As shown in the floor plan of the school, the main schoolroom was divided in two by a railing. In one section was an area known as the gallery, in which the five 8 foot forms were raised up onto a stepped platform, each form being 6 inches higher than the one in front. This



The architect, George Allen Mansfield. Photo by courtesy of the Australian Gaslight Co., from a copy in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.



OVERLEAF: The original plans for the school were hand-coloured in various pastel shades. The colouring was referred to in the Specification for the building, and indicated the different finishes required. A good impression of the finished result was achieved by incorporating shadows and other details.

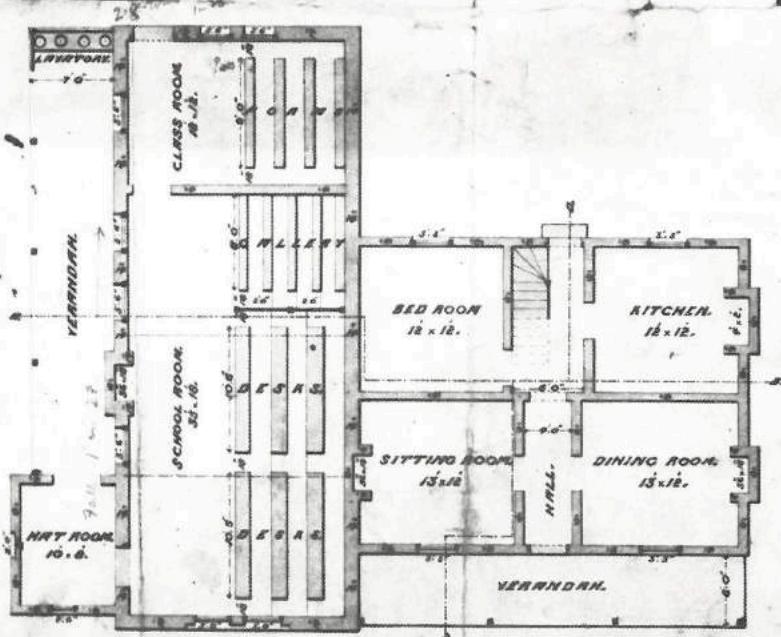


FRONT ELEVATION.

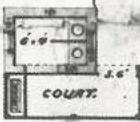
SCALE 6 FEET TO AN INCH.

This is the plan referred to in the Bond,
Agreement and Specifications and signed
by us this day of December 1879.

Arch Coated
Hobart & Son



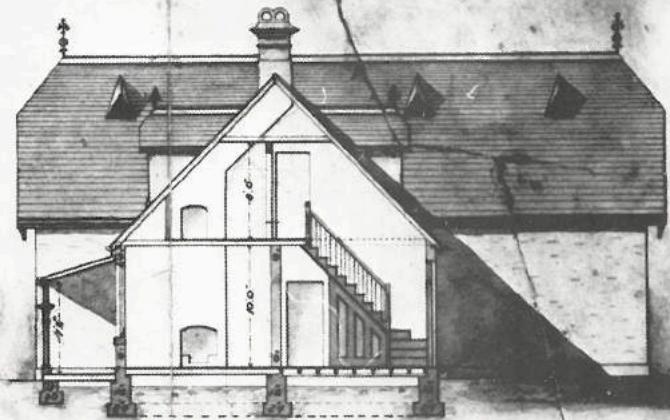
GROUND PLAN.



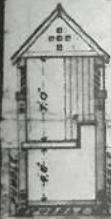
PLAN OF
WOODLAND TEACHERS' RESIDENCE
CASTLE HILL.



SIDE ELEVATION



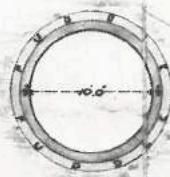
SECTION C.D.



SECTION of W.C.



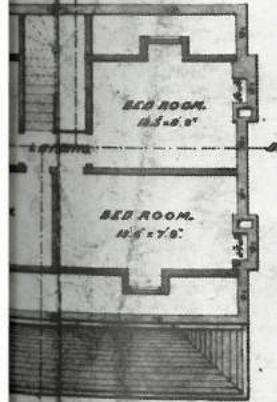
SECTION of TUB.



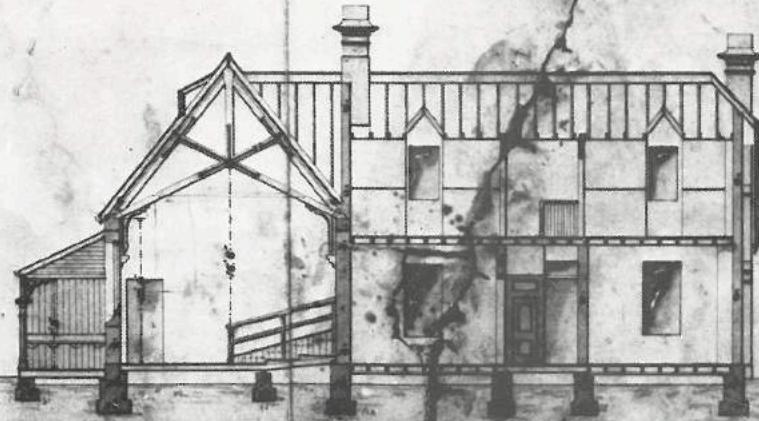
PLAN of TANK.



SECTION of TUB.



SECTION of BED ROOM.



SECTION H.H.

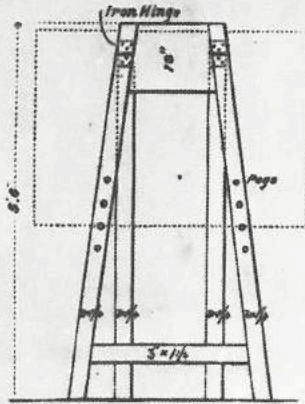
DEC. 1870.

FURNITURE AND

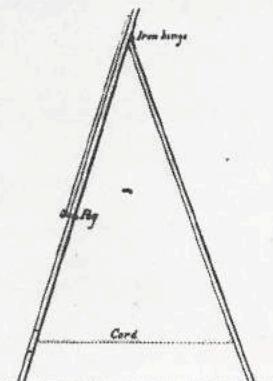
FOR

Public School at Castle Hill

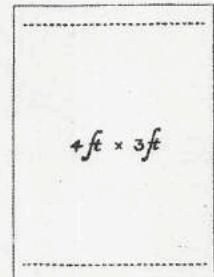
PLANS.



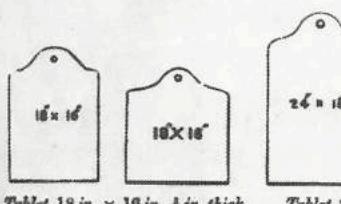
Easel for Black Board, framed with 3 x 1½ in. battene, with holes 3 in. apart for turned pegs.



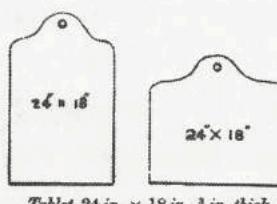
Side view of rest.



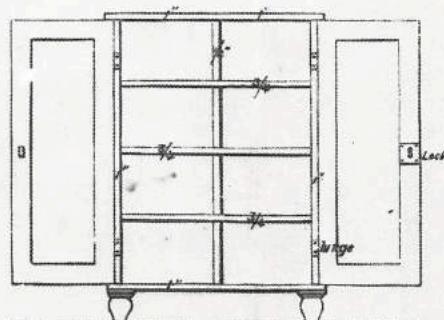
Black Board, 4 ft. x 3 ft., 1 in. thick, with 3 in. clamps, tongued & grooved, & painted black, 4 coats, and flatted.



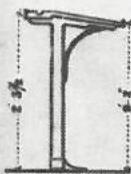
Tablet, 18 in. x 16 in., ½ in. thick.



Tablet, 24 in. x 18 in., ½ in. thick.



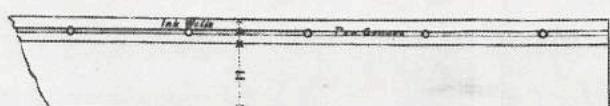
Book Press, 18 in. deep, 4 ft. x 3 ft., framed of 1 in. stuff, with 1 in. framed doors, ½ in. back, and ½ in. moulded panels, with ½ in. shelves, and ½ in. partition; brass hinges and lock, and brass hook and eye fitted on turned legs 6 in. high.



Cast Iron Standard, to be screwed to floor and to desks, and japanned.

SCALE OF DRAWINGS

1 INCH TO A FOOT.



Desks to be formed with sloping board 11 in. wide, 1½ in. thick, to have 1½ in. slope, with margin slip. Front rail to be 4 in. x 1½ in. rebated to sloping board, with grooves for pens and holes for ink wells.



Forms to be 17 in. high. Top 9 in. x 1½ in. Front and back rail under edges 4 in. x 1½ in. Legs are not to be more than 8 in. wide at top, 12 in. wide at bottom, 1½ in. thick.
Forms 9 feet long and under, to have two legs.
Forms 10 ft. 6 in. long and over, to have three legs.

Messrs G. Bowes

APPARATUS

SPECIFICATION.

A copy of the Furniture and Apparatus required was included with the Plans and Specifications. Compare the equipment specified with that used to-day.

No. The Furniture and Fittings are to be made of the best dry Cedar, sound and well seasoned.

7 Forms...17 in. high; tops 9 in. wide; in lengths of { 3 - 10 feet 6".
13 4 - 9 feet.

Forms...15 in. high; tops 8 in. wide; in lengths of 10 feet 6".

5 Forms...12 in. high; tops 7 in. wide. For Infants, in lengths of 8 feet.
3

Desks...Of lengths corresponding with forms 2 ft. 2 in. high at front edge, as per sketch. Screwed to cast iron standards of Regulation pattern, firmly screwed to the floor, at intervals not exceeding 5 ft., japanned. The space between desks should not be less than 1 ft. 10 in. The passages between desk ends to be 18 in. 10 ft. 6".

3 Desks...As above, 2 ft. high at front edge, and 2 ft. 1½ in. high at back; 14 in. wide; for younger children. 10 ft. 6".

6 Tablets...2 ft. long, and 1 ft. 6 in. wide, half perpendicular and half horizontal.

6 Ditto—1 ft. 6 in. long, and 1 ft. 4 in. wide ditto.

1 Book Press—3 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, 18 in. deep; neatly framed and polished.

2 Strong Wooden Chairs of approved pattern, polished.

1 Table, 3 ft. × 2 ft., neatly framed, with two drawers and turned legs and polished.

1 Black Board, 4 ft. × 3 ft., 1½ thick, stained black with three coats of common ink; made of Pine.

1 Easel for Board, 5 ft. 6 in. high, varnished two coats.

1 Black Board, 6 × 4 × 1½ thick, stained black with three coats of common ink; made of Pine.

1 Easel for Board, 7 ft. 6 in. high, varnished two coats.

2 Turned Cedar Cups for Chalk, and fastened to Easels.

4 Turned Hardwood Pegs for Black Boards.

150 Lineal feet of 3 × ½ beaded batten, fixed to wall to hang Maps and Tablets on, painted three coats.

36 Large brass-headed nails fixed in ditto for Tablets and Maps.

160 Iron hat pegs set 9 in. apart, and screwed to 2½ × 1 beaded batten, secured to wall and painted three coats.

1 Light folding tripod, to display Maps on, with round legs, iron shod, 1½ in. diameter, and 7 ft. 6 in. high, hinged to a 2 in. top, thus with knob in centre—varnished two coats.

1 Pointer 1½ in. diameter, tapering to ½ in. at end, 6 ft. long.

* All American School house furniture must be used. Between N.Y. & G.
They can be obtained at dealers &c., George Street, Sydney.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD,

ARCHITECT TO THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Cert. Name C. E. School at Castle Hill

ARTICLES.

Number	
46	Scripture Lessons, Old Testament No. 1
46	Do. do. No. 2
48	Do. New Testament No. 1
48	Do. do. No. 2
—	First Book of Lessons, I.N.B.
30	Second do.
34	Sequel No. 1 to do.
24	Sequel No. 2 to do.
26	Third Book do.
18	Fourth Book do.
—	Supplement do.
10	Australian Class Book, No. 1, Part I.
20	Do. II.
24	Do. III.
24	First English Reading Book, Collins Australian Collins Australian
—	Series, Part I.
—	Do. do. II.
—	Do. do. III.
—	Second
—	Third
—	Fourth
—	Fifth
6	Reading Lessons, in Sheets
56	Framed Slates
—	Box.... of Slate Pencils
—	Dozens of Pencil Cases
—	Box.... of School Pens
22	Dozens of Penholders
1	Bottles of Ink
1	Ink Powders
13	Box of Chalk
	School Maps, viz., ⁽²⁾ World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, N. S. Wales, ⁽²⁾ N. Zealand, Palestine, British Isles, England & Wales.
1	Ball Frame ⁽²⁾ damaged
3	Black Board
3	Easel
27	Inkwells
6	Diagrams ⁽²⁾ Ethnological, Astronomical, Zoological, Botanical, Chemical,
8	School Registers, viz., Roll, Admission, Daily report, Fee, Punishment, Visitors, Observation
4	Fowles' Drawing Books, ^{old} 1s. 6d.; ^{new} 1s. 6d.; ^{old} Collins Advanced, 1s. 6d.; ^{new} Collins Ready, 2s. 6d.; 1 linear prop. 1s.
6	Salary Abstracts
5	Quarterly Returns
—	Annual ditto
5	Fishkin Song Books.

section was used by the younger children and as there were no desks the children had to work with their slates balanced on their knees.

In the other section the six long desks with forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long, were arranged in three rows. Each of these desks was raised 4 inches higher than the preceding desk. The raised areas of the schoolroom enabled the children both to see and be seen by the teacher. This arrangement also allowed one teacher to control a large number of pupils in a single room. The forms in the classroom were also raised in the same way as those in the schoolroom.

Various items were also provided as standard in the school. These included a lavatory or area for washing of hands, located on the verandah, and boys' and girls' W.C.s. Entrance to the classroom was obtained via the hatroom, which was situated at one end of the verandah. A timber picket fence adorned the front of the school.

Also at the front of the school was the school bell. The bell, in its ironwork frame, was raised 11 feet from the ground on a post which was situated about halfway between the school and the picket fence.

Castle Hill School is unique in that it is one of the few remaining suburban schools with its attached residence remaining. The residence is impressive in itself, in keeping with the Gothic style of the building. The residence is made even more unusual by the fact that it has a second storey, most other residences of the day being only on one level. As well as the kitchen, sitting room, dining room and main bedroom situated on the ground floor, there are an additional four bedrooms upstairs.

An underground water tank was located adjacent to the rear of the residence. This collected rainwater from the roofs for use in the school and residence.

In all, Castle Hill was fortunate to receive such an impressive and functional school.

OPPOSITE: When the Denominational Church of England school closed, an inventory was taken and the articles listed were handed over to the Local School Board.

13.7.0
16/11/12

Reporting that he has
opened school & giving
attendance Br. Govt. C. & G. School
Castro Hill
12 July 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that
I opened the above school this morning
in accordance with your instructions
of 9th Inst., and with the concurrence
of the Local Board. There were 64
children present.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

J. Usher
Teacher

W. Pittman, Esqur,
Under Secretary, Department
of Public Instruction }
Sydney }

The School opens.

John Ussher 1/7/1880*

OPPOSITE: On 12th July, 1880, Mr John Ussher wrote to the Department of Public Instruction informing them that he had opened the school and that 64 children were in attendance.

On 7th February, 1880, John Ussher handed in his formal letter of resignation from St Paul's Denominational School. It was to take effect on 30th June, 1880.

Mr James Purser wrote stating that the builder would be ready to hand over the key of the building on the 10th July, 1880. The only item unfinished was the additional cementing of the chimneys which added £5:8:0 to the original cost of £1,616.

The opening of the new school took place on 12th July, 1880 when Mr Ussher marched his 64 pupils from St Paul's School to the new site. Mr Ussher remained as teacher in the new school, and also as postmaster.

St Paul's School stood until it was demolished in the 1920's to make way for the present St Paul's Church Hall.

Among the pupils who were enrolled on the first day, appeared such surnames as Purser, Kentwell, Tuckwell, Banks, James, Fishburn, Black and Crane ... all familiar names in Castle Hill to-day.

During the first year 88 pupils whose ages ranged from six to fourteen years, were enrolled

Learning was a repetitive task for pupils in the nineteenth century, since practice was felt to be one of the most important teaching methods, and was applied to every subject. Pupils were taught reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, poetry, grammar, music and copperplate writing. Girls were given instruction in needlework by the headmaster's wife, in this case Mrs Ussher.

Much of the work included a great deal of moral content. For instance, a poetry lesson might be based on a poem titled "Against Pride in Clothes".

Arithmetic last century was distinguished by its mechanical nature and the use of large numbers.

In subjects such as history and geography, great emphasis was placed on the ability of students to reel off dates, events, heights of principal mountains, lengths of major rivers, etc.

Due to the large number of children under the control of the teacher, he usually took a small group for an oral lesson such as reading, while the remainder of students did arithmetic, committing work to memory, or some other silent activity.

Under the regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880 a fee of three pence per week was payable for each child. For a family of five children or more a family rate of one shilling per week applied. These fees were abolished in 1906.

A school day was likely to begin with 10 to 15 minutes of physical exercise. School began at 9 o'clock and pupils were dismissed for lunch

*Chapter headings include the date of appointment.
The school opened on the 12th July, 1880.



This photograph was taken in the mid 1880's. The Post Office can be clearly seen at the left end of the veranda. The 5 foot by 5 foot timber walled office was built by Mr Ussher himself when he transferred the Post Office from St Paul's Denominational School, where it had first been established in 1869. The residence had four bedrooms in the attic and two of the four dormer windows can be seen here. The classroom and hatroom are to the left of the building. A picket fence separated the school grounds from the main north road.

at noon. As most pupils went home for lunch, the midday recess was 1½ hours in duration. Pupils returned at 1.30 pm and were dismissed at 3.30 in the afternoons.

The predominantly farming nature of the Castle Hill community caused special problems at the school. Many children, especially the older pupils, had to work on their farms in the afternoons, and under the hours described above, some pupils went home for lunch, and did not return afterwards. Because of this, Mr Ussher found it necessary to apply to the authorities for the lunch breaks to be reduced by half an hour to enable the pupils to leave earlier each day. While this was often less convenient for the teacher, it also had the effect of improving attendance in the afternoons.

Mr Ussher moved the post office onto the verandah of the residence shortly after the school opened. The children of the school aided the operation of the post office by taking letters home to their parents at lunchtime or after school.

Discipline was strictly enforced. Although the early punishment books for Castle Hill are no longer in existence, a typical example of punishment would be 2 strokes of the cane for talking in class, or 6 strokes for being impertinent to the teacher.

Mr Ussher was a strict disciplinarian, as were his contemporaries. Years later, one of his former pupils, when reminiscing about his school days, told his son of hearing, on the way home, another boy praying in the bush. The boy said; "O Lord, please kill Old Ussher." This was followed by a short pause, after which the boy asked, "Lord, is Old Ussher dead yet?"

The children spent a considerable amount of time on drill. Drill was considered important, not for health, but for order and discipline. Various inspectors stated:

"Discipline improves where drill is taught . . ."

"No school can be satisfactory discipline-wise without drill."

The teacher was expected to set an example for the pupils, and was subject to many regulations concerning dress and behaviour. Clothing was regulated to the extent that certain clothes were not to be worn in public at any time. Women were not allowed to wear bathing costumes, cycling bloomers, skirts slit to reveal the ankle or bustles that extended over 10 inches. For male teachers, detachable collars and neck ties were not to be removed from shirts, and the sleeves of the shirts were not to be rolled up.

The conduct of all teachers was not to include "smoking of cigarettes, use of spirits, frequenting of pool or public dance halls". Any violation of this was considered to be enough cause to dismiss a teacher. Women teachers were not to join any Feminist Movement, such as the "Suffragettes". Marriage or "other unseemly behaviour" by women was also forbidden.

"Rules for Teachers" included the following extra duties to be performed:

"Wash windows and clean classroom with soap and water

RULES FOR TEACHERS

DUTIES

(Before or After School Session)

Wash windows & clean classroom with soap and water once a week.

Check outhouses daily. (Plenty of old catalogues are available at School Board office.)

APPAREL

(Forbidden Wear in Public at All Times)

WOMEN: (1) A bathing costume

(2) Bloomers for cycling

(3) Skirts slit to expose ankles

(4) Bustle extension over 10 inches

MEN: (1) Detachable collar & neck tie removed from shirt

(2) Shirt sleeves unlinked & rolled

(3) Hair closely cropped (unless bald or have disease of the scalp)

CONDUCT

(Cause for Immediate Dismissal)

* Smoking of cigarettes, use of spirits, frequenting of pool or public dance halls.

* Marriage or other unseemly behavior by women teachers.

* Joining of any Feminist Movement, such as the Suffragettes.



*The whole school assembled
for the earliest class photo,
which was taken on the side
verandah in the mid 1880's.
Frosted glass was used for the
windows. Ventilation was
provided by dormerettes in
the shingled roof.*

once a week.

Check outhouses daily. (Plenty of old catalogues are available at the School Board Office)"

Teachers at Castle Hill also had to clean out the well.

Because of the large number of children (88) under Mr Ussher's control, it became necessary to appoint a pupil-teacher at the school. Edward Henry, the school's first pupil-teacher, was appointed early in 1881.

Edward Henry boarded at Castle Hill during weekdays, but had to return to Sydney at weekends to attend a teacher education course at Fort Street Training School. On Friday afternoons, he walked from Castle Hill to Ryde, where his father lived. He then travelled by steamer down the Parramatta River to Sydney, where he attended the Saturday school.

The pupil-teacher system was introduced in 1851. Pupil-teachers began work at a minimum age of thirteen and underwent a four year period of apprenticeship. Under the watchful eye of the headmaster or the mistress, the pupil-teacher instructed one or two classes of pupils at one end of the classroom. As well as a full teaching programme, pupil-teachers received at least an hour's instruction from a qualified teacher after school each day in what we would call a secondary education, plus a few hints on "the art of teaching". Each year, a report was made on the character, conduct and teaching ability of the young pupil-teachers, and they were also required to sit for an annual examination. After four years, they were appointed as assistant teachers in large schools, or as teachers in small country schools. It was not until after the establishment of the Council of Education in 1867 that some pupil-teachers were able to go on to Fort Street Training School.

It is not known exactly how many pupil-teachers were trained under this system, or how many were trained at Castle Hill, before the system was abolished in 1905. Amongst those pupil-teachers who were trained at the school were:—

Edward Henry (appointed 1-2-81)
Elizabeth Busby (appointment recommended 5-6-83)
Elizabeth Bond (appointed 27-11-83)
Mary Brown (appointed 20-11-84)
Catherine Gardiner (appointed 28-6-86)
Hannah Fishburn (appointed 16-11-87)
John Thomas Pryce (approved 4-1-90)
Annie Smith (recommended 21-12-90)
Lillian Luke (appointed 15-6-92)
Elizabeth Warrall (appointed 15-6-92)
Phillip Cyril Schrader (appointed 11-10-92)
K. McKay
Mary Jane Drury (appointed 31-5-97)
Violet Purnell (appointment recommended 23-6-94)
Minnie Hughes (appointed 4-3-95)



Edward Henry, the school's first pupil teacher, photographed on his 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Miss Giles (resigned 24-6-95)
Annie Paul (appointed 9-11-95)
Harriet Moore (nominated 16-11-95)
Amelia Kelly (approved 30-1-97)
Charles H. Schowe (13-7-99)
Eric John Taylor (approved 23-11-1900)
Mr Deed (12-8-1900)

In 1881, a year after the school was opened, a wooden weathershed with stone foundations was built in the centre of the playground. It was divided by a partition into two sections, one for boys and one for girls. The weathershed remained until it was demolished in 1978. The sandstone was retained for use in the 1980 restoration project.

Mr Ussher continued as teacher in charge of Castle Hill school until his death on 30th December 1887. His burial service was conducted the following day by the Rev. Frank Elder, at St Paul's Church of England cemetery, close to the old St Paul's denominational school, where he had spent twelve of the twenty years in which he taught at Castle Hill.

His duties as postmaster were taken over by his daughter, Victoria Alberta Ussher. When school resumed in the following year, his position at the school was temporarily occupied by Mark Henry (brother of Edward Henry – first pupil-teacher at the school) until John J. Carolan was appointed in February 1888. Mr Carolan also took over the post office.



THE CAROLAN FAMILY
Photographed after 1896.
From left to right, Top Row:
Clive, Lionel, Gertrude,
Rupert, Raymond.
Second Row: Ethel,
Mrs Carolan, Dorothy,
Mr John Carolan, Maude.
Front: Oswald and May

John J. Carolan 10/2/1888

OVERLEAF: In 1891 the School Concert was held at "Fairy Dell" a wattle grove to the north of the school.

John Carolan arrived in Castle Hill with his wife and 7 children (3 others were later to be born at the residence) after 8 years at Hill End. He took up his appointment on 10th February.

The school was closed for a picnic in March, as it was seen as "a favourable opportunity for introducing Mr Carolan to the parents". Mr Carolan's son, Oswald, now aged 90, remembers school picnics when everyone would take double hampers, pack their neck to knee costumes and travel to Narrabeen for the day. Transport to the beach was supplied by the Black family, who ran the coaches in the area. At the end of the day, the picnickers returned, sunburned, but no doubt happy after their outing.

During Mr Carolan's stay at the school, the children sometimes held concerts.

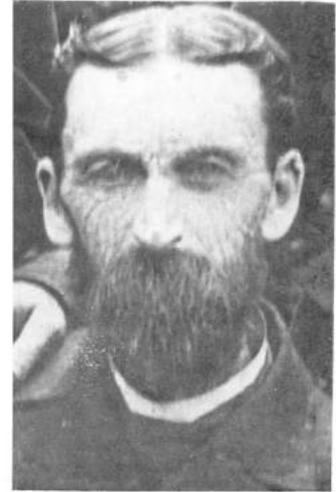
The photo of a concert held in 1891 was taken at "Fairy Dell", an area near Old Castle Hill Road. For the concert, the school piano was taken there and torches were set up, as it was held at night. All pupils at the school, including the Carolan family, took an active part in these concerts. Mr Carolan wrote songs and music for the concert, including "Shepherds Tell Me" and "White Sand and Grey Sand", while his daughters played piano accompaniment.

Arbor Day, introduced in 1890, was celebrated each year with the planting of trees in the school playground. This annual event reflected the growing interest in agriculture and nature study as school subjects.

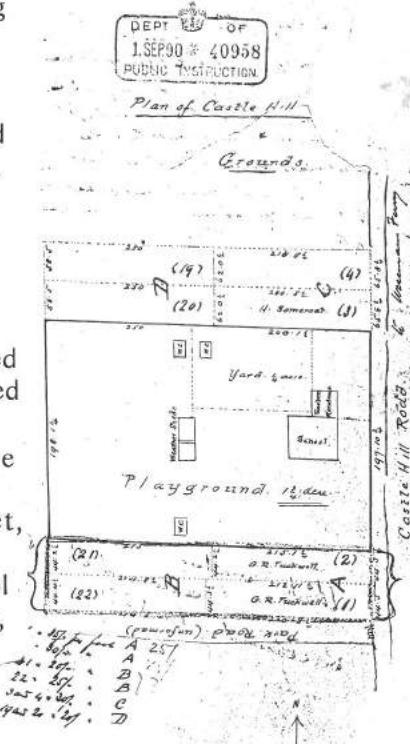
In 1890, the school fees were three pence per week — the same as when the school opened. Fees were compulsory, but, due to the economic depression of the time, exemptions were sometimes given, after the case had been examined by the local inspector. In one such case, the mother-in-law of a family in Castle Hill had to supply bread for the family because they could not afford it. The inspector recorded this as "a deserving case for cancellation", and the family was exempted from the payment of school fees.

In 1892, the school playground was extended by the purchase of the four remaining blocks of land between the school site and Park Road (now Showground Road). This added an area of approximately 88 feet, 6 inches by 425 feet to the land occupied by the school.

When Mr Carolan was transferred to South Strathfield Public School in 1894, the enrolment at Castle Hill had grown to 125. After leaving, the Carolan family kept in close contact with many of their friends in the district.



John Carolan









The whole school and the Carolan family assembled at the eastern end of the classroom for this photo which was

*Lairdsville
Mr. Carrolone*



taken between 1888 and 1894. The Post Office can be seen on the right behind a peach tree.

also.

Yes or no.

| s, : s, s | s, s : . s, | s, : | s, : s, s, | s, m : l, | l, : . s,
Short speech suffices deep thought to show when you will wisdom say yes or
| s, : | d : d, d | d : d | d : d, d | d : | s, : s, s, | s, m, : l,
no save me from speeches long dull and slow oh! how much better plain
| l, : . s, | s, : ||
yes or no.

2. He never lingers, moves never slow,
while he permits it say, yes or no;
If he escapes you, ne'er can you know
If you again may say, yes or no.
3. Deep may the import, for joy or woe,
Be in the little words, yes or no;
But if the reliance you would forego,
Eyes, even eyes, may say, yes or no.



OPPOSITE: Mr Carolan transcribed songs onto small cards for his pupils to sing at Concerts.

This photo of the school was taken from the south east during Mr Carolan's time at the school and has remained in the family since he left Castle Hill in 1894.

THIS PAGE: Typical mathematics problems of the 1890's taken from Mr Carolan's own handwritten notebook.

Arithmetrie.

Ans. 84, 68

- Two girls A & B earn 15/- between them. Their shares are as 5 : 4. What does each earn?
- What fraction of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a guinea is $7\frac{1}{3}$ of £1?

Ans $10\frac{10}{21}$

- If £750 is put into a bank on a certain day, how long must it be left there so that £790 may be withdrawn, if £2.10 p.c. per annum is the interest given? Ans. $2\frac{2}{15}$ years.
- £500 is placed in the bank. At the end of $4\frac{1}{3}$ years £530 is withdrawn. What rate of interest was paid? Ans. $2\frac{4}{13}$ p.c.
- Find the value of $3.875 \div 0.0837$. Ans 462.961
- Mr Smith owns $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ship; he sold $\frac{1}{6}$ of his share to Mr Brown, who then sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his share to Mr Jones. What share had each of them now? Ans $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{12}$
- What decimal added to .6 will make 3. Ans 2.4

- Simplify, and give answer as a decimal
 $(2\frac{1}{2} + 6) \div (3\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{8})$ Ans. .303571428

D. D. HENDERSON, CHURCH ST., PARRAMATTA.

Sole Agent for The Fresh Food and Ice Company. Ice and Butter received Daily.
Sole Agent for J. Schwebpe & Co.'s Cordials and Mineral Waters.

CASTLE HILL HALL.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by the

PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

IN AID OF THE PRIZE FUND.

F. H. G. ROGERS, Esq. J.P. Chairman.

PROGRAMME.

1—Piano Solo,—“ Moonlight on the Hudson ”	MISS PAUL.
2—Part Song,—“ Know ye the Land ”	PUPILS.
3—Action Song—“ The Swiss Peasant ”	JUNIOR PUPILS.
4—Song,—“ The Song of the Emigrant ”	MISS DAVIS.
5—Part Song,—“ The Harvest ”	PUPILS.
6—Song,—“ Sally Horner ”	MR. H. R. HARRISON.
7—Dance—Highland Fling ”	MISS F. WHITEMAN.
8—Duet—“ Come o'er the Moonlit Sea ”	THE MISSES POGSON.
9—Song—“ Au Revoir ”	MISS PAUL.
10—Part Song—“ Evening ”	PUPILS.
11—Song—“ Won't you buy my Pretty Flowers ”	MISS ILMA PINK.
12—Recitation—“ Mr. Caudle is made a Mason ”	MISS F. WHITEMAN.
13—Song—“ The Englishman ”	MR. R. S. McCORMICK.
14—Song and Chorus—“ The Muffin Man ”	JUNIOR PUPILS.
15—Fairy Chorus and Floral March	PUPILS.
16—Dance—Highland Schottische	MISSES WHITEMAN & PINK.
17—Chorus—“ The Hazel Dell ”	PUPILS.
18—Song—“ A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother ”	MASTER HY. POGSON.
19—Part Song—“ The Mountain Boy ”	PUPILS.
20—Song—The Bashful Man	MR. H. R. HARRISON.
Finale—“ God Save the Queen ”	PUPILS & COMPANY.

Doors Open 7.15 p.m. Commence 7.45 p.m.

Conductor—R. S. McCORMICK,

ARGUS PRINT.

Principal Teacher.

Orders from the Country will have quick despatch.
Goods of every description at most reasonable price. Quality Guaranteed.

**GENERAL GROCER,
Wine + and + Spirit + Merchant.**

Robert S. McCormick 21/12/1894

Robert McCormick, Castle Hill's third principal, was appointed at the end of the school year in December 1894.

Like his predecessor, Mr Carolan, Mr McCormick came from a musical family. He had a fine tenor voice, and sang at school concerts.

During Mr McCormick's time the three R's — Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, were still dominant subjects, and up to 75% of pupils' time in school was spent on them. Geography, singing and drawing were regarded as "frills". Most of the subjects consisted of masses of facts to memorise.

Although it may seem that education in the late 1890's had changed little since that of twenty years previously, new ideas were gradually creeping into the system. As one inspector in the late 90's summed up the problems with education — "The pupils' memory is exercised too much in advance of their understanding, and their knowledge is found, upon examination, to be one more of words or rules than of things or principles."

First of all, English History, and then later, Australian History were introduced into the curriculum, although both remained, for the time being, minor subjects. There were also increasing numbers of workbooks available for the use of students, and as a consequence, there were fewer slates in use.

In 1896, approval was granted for the purchase of a section of school land by the Police Department for the sum of £40:0:0, as a site for a watch-house. This lack of foresight in allowing a police station on a corner of school land was to create problems later, when the Police Department required more land for expansion.

When the police station was first opened, it had no telephone, so calls about police matters were made to the post office at the school.

There was a great emphasis on patriotism and loyalty to the Queen in schools, and there probably would have been a celebration in Castle Hill when Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 1897. On 21st June, 1897, Mr McCormick, and perhaps some of his pupils attended a sports carnival for "the Commemoration of Her Majesty's reign", at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

No nineteenth century schoolroom would have been complete without a portrait of Queen Victoria upon the wall. Not only was her reign (1837-1901) the longest of any British monarch, but Victoria herself became the symbol of an Empire upon which, it was said, "the sun never sets". She was loved, respected and admired by her subjects around the world, and greatly mourned by them in 1901 when she died.



Mr Robert McCormick.

OPPOSITE: The School Concert has always been a popular way to raise funds.



Mrs McCormick taught the girls sewing and cooking.

OVERLEAF: Mr Harter, the relieving teacher, photographed with the girl pupils in front of the school.





*Programme of events for the
Commemoration of Queen
Victoria's reign held at the
Sydney Cricket Ground on
21st June 1897.*

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN; Sir F. M. DARLEY, Chief Justice, and LADY DARLEY; His Excellency the Admiral, REAR-ADMIRAL BRIDGE; MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH, C.M.G., Commanding the New South Wales Forces, and MRS. FRENCH; The Hon. JACOB GARRARD, M.L.A., Minister for Public Instruction; The MINISTRY, and His Worship the Mayor, Alderman I. E. IVES, and MRS. IVES.

Programme of Events.

There will be three Running Tracks, distinguished by Flags. Competitors must fall in near proper Flags, just before time of starting.

Time.	Red Flag	White Flag	Blue Flag
10 a.m.	Boys, 12 to 13—Heats.	Boys, 13 to 14—Heats.	Boys, 14 to 15—Heats.
"	Skipping Contest in centre of Ground.	For Girls.	
10.30 a.m.	Boys, 9 to 10—Heats.	Boys, 10 to 11—Heats.	Boys, 11 to 12—Heats.
11	Boys, under 7—Heats.	Boys, 7 to 8—Heats.	Boys, 8 to 9—Heats.
11.20	Heats of Sack Race.		
11.30	Boys, 15 to 16—Heats.	Boys, 15 to 16—Heats.	Boys, over 16—Heats.
11.40	Display of Ten Maypoles, and Musical Drill by Sobraon Boys.		
12.3 p.m.	Skipping—Girls, under 9—Heats.	Skipping—Girls, under 12—Heats.	Girl's Hoop Race—Heats.
12.30	Sobraon Race—Heats and Final.		
12.35	Display of Dumb-bells and Wands by 400 Girls and Infants; and Physical Drill, by Cadets.		
1.0	Boys, under 7—Final.	Boys, 7 to 8—Final.	Boys, 8 to 9—Final.
1.10	Boys, 9 to 10—Final.	Boys, 10 to 11—Final.	Boys, 11 to 12—Final.
1.20	Quarter Mile Bicycle Handicap, Boys under 11.		
1.25	Half Mile Bicycle Handicap, Boys under 14.		

INTERVAL OF 15 MINUTES.

1.45 p.m.	Reception of His Excellency the Governor, by the Cadets, to be followed by Programme of Music by the Grand Choir of 3000 School Children and Band.
3.0	Display of Indian Club Swinging, by 400 Girls.
3.20	440 Yards Championship, Boys.
3.25	Final of Sack Race.
3.30	One Mile Bicycle Race, Boys over 14.
3.35	Heats of Obstacle Race.
3.45	Boys, 12 to 13—Final.
3.50	Skipping—Girl's under 9—Final.
3.55	Boys, 15 to 16—Final.
4.0	Final Obstacle Race.
4.5	Grand Combined Final Display, and Final March with Cadets, by 2000 Children.

During the day Miss Nessie LAW, 9 years old, will give two exhibitions of Trick Cycling, in the centre of the ground, on a valuable Bicycle kindly lent by ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS.

The Committee beg to cordially thank Mrs. (WARKITT) ALLEN for judging the Girls' Skipping Contest.

On the outside ground Punch and Judy Shows, by Messrs. O'NEIL, BLAIR, FREEMAN and PITTS, will be given free continuously. The Merry-Go-Rounds of Messrs. WILLDIG and GILLIES will also give free rides to children throughout the whole day.

O'NEIL'S Great Australian Blondin will perform on the wire before and after the interval.

The Committee are deeply indebted to Messrs. ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS for their generous donation of Forty Thousand of these Programmes.

H. N. SOUTHWELL, *Hon.*
T. C. CHANDLER, *Secs*

The Celebration has been arranged to close promptly at 4.30 p.m.

A happy event for the McCormicks occurred in 1897 when their daughter, Lizzie, married John Ferrier in the front room of the residence. The marriage was performed by family friend and rector of St. Paul's, Rev. Edward Hargrave, and the reception was held afterwards in the schoolroom.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia on 1st January, 1901, was an occasion of great celebration and patriotic demonstration. School children participated in a number of activities to mark this event, including an impressive display at the Sydney Showground.

Mr Harler became relieving teacher in 1901, when Mr McCormick went on six months leave. During this time, Mr McCormick's daughter, Janet, took over sewing lessons at school.

"CASTLE HILL AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY"
TAKEN FROM
PARRAMATTA & DISTRICTS ILLUSTRATED.
PUBLISHED 1899

The Castle Hill district is one of the most — if not the most — interesting, beautiful and fertile orange-growing regions in Australia. It forms the northern portion of the Sherbrooke electorate, on the eastern boundary of which is situated the charming hill-side village of Castle Hill, amid the most romantic surroundings, about six miles from Parramatta, whence it can be readily approached by coach. The road from Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry, St Alban's, Wollombi, &c., which runs nearly due north, passes through Castle Hill.

From the higher parts of Castle Hill a very fine view of the whole district can be obtained—

And all the landscape as far as
one can see

Breathes like a bright-eyed face
that laughs out openly.

From here the difference can be noted that exists between the northern and western sides of upper Sherbrooke, for here at sunrise it is warm and delightful, but as you look southward, you see the whole of the low-lying plain stretching away to George's River, enveloped in a white chilly mist. The situation of this land is alone sufficient to account for the backwardness of the orange culture in the southern parts of Central Cumberland.

Carrington Hill (aforetime One-tree Hill), which is surmounted by a flagstaff takes its name from the visit here paid

some ten years ago by the Governor of New South Wales, on which occasion he and his wife each planted a Pine tree. This hill, which is 700 feet above sea level, is a portion of Mr James Purser's "Glen View" property.

In Castle Hill there are a large Public School, ruled by Mr McCormick; a handsome new Police Station; and a couple of halls, in one of which a recently formed Social Club meets each week for mutual recreation and instruction. One of the most popular of the local institutions is the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, with its Annual Show at which "from time immemorial" the exhibits of fruit, horses, poultry, etc., have been second to no provincial show of the kind in the colony and indeed have, in some respect run the Sydney "Royal" very closely. Castle Hill is a strictly temperance district, no hotel is to be found within some miles of the township, and, despite some little recent opposition, the sale of intoxicating drinks has always been absolutely forbidden at the annual show.

Castle Hill possesses an Anglican Church, St Paul's, near which is the vicarage. The Vicar, the Rev. E. Cranswick, includes within the area of his ministrations, Dural, Baulkham Hills, and other outlying places.

In every direction from the village stretch extensive and productive orange gardens, the general characteristic of the



Lizzie McCormick who was married in the residence.



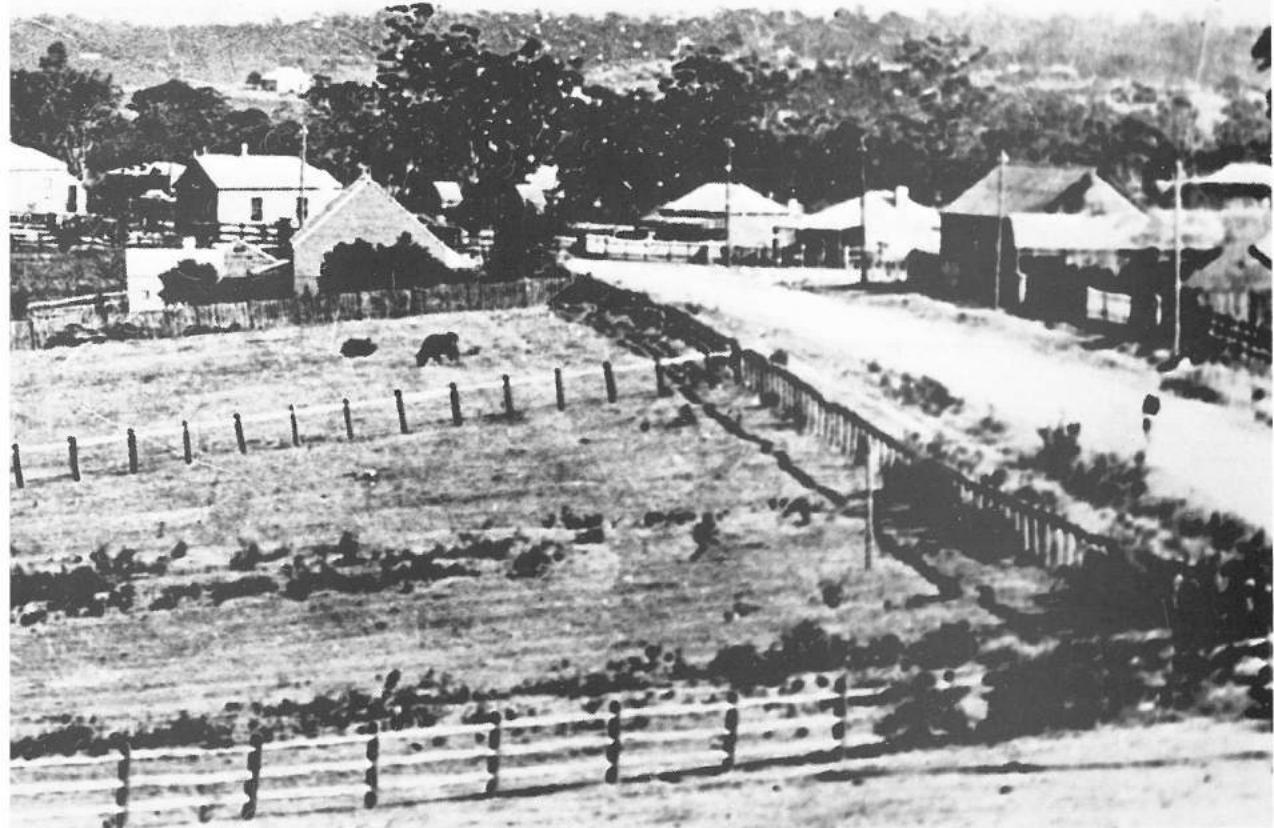
Janet McCormick taught sewing at the school for a time.



Castle Hill in 1908 viewed from the Brisbane Road area looking to the South West. To the left of the school are the Police Station and Masonic Hall.

scenery being a delicious picturesqueness, the more charming features being the numerous homes which peep through glowing orchards "each from its nook of leaves." The fine residence now or recently occupied by Mr J. W. Foster, stands on a commanding height

near the entrance to the town and looks down on the confines of Baulkham Hills. Not far removed from this site are the properties of the Messrs. Gilbert, James, Crane, Purser, Tuckwell, Kentwell and Fishburn; while, after ascending the further heights, passing



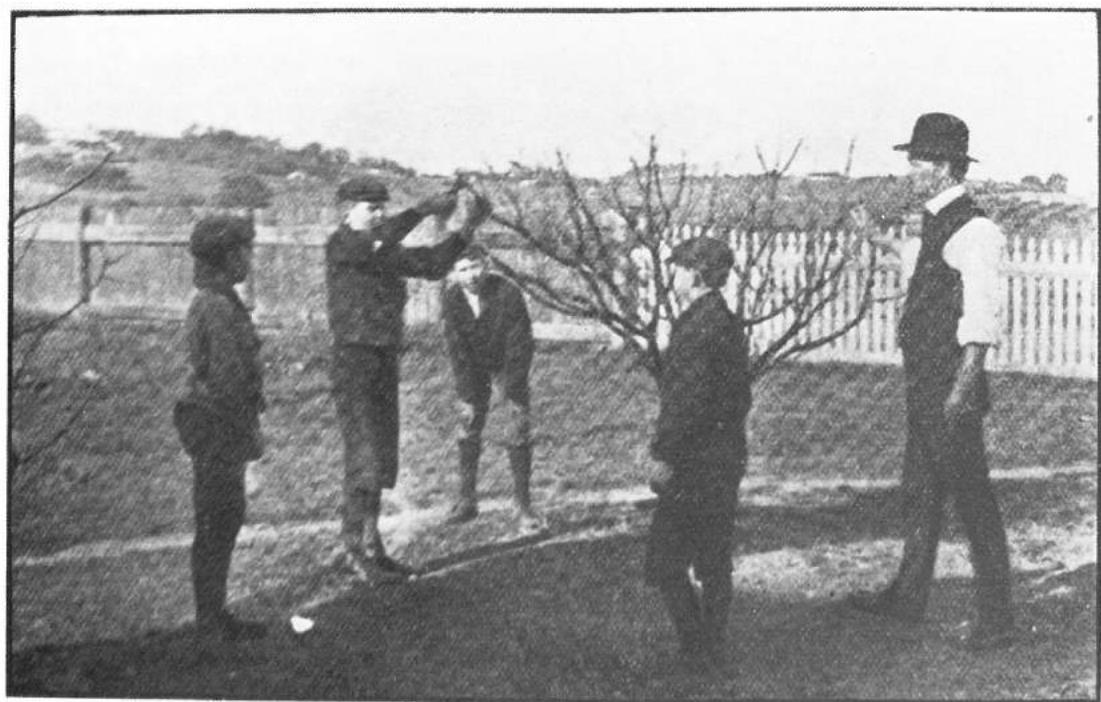
the forge of Mr Muir, the handsome dwelling of Dr Doudney and Mr A. Bayly's "Emporium", and pausing a moment to admire the beautiful view of the Blue Mountains and the intervening valley, we find ourselves amongst the splendid orchards of Messrs. Fuller,

Black, Moore, Rogers, Smith, and other big growers. Each of these properties is truly a model farm, compact and complete in itself. A careful inspection of any of them would be of infinitely greater benefit to an intending citrus-culturist than any amount of lore.

These two pictures are from "Notes on Gardening" a school text book of 1910, and were taken at the school circa 1903.



Lesson in Seed Sowing -Castle Hill Public School.



Lesson in Pruning - Castle Hill Public School.

Thomas E. Cambourn 19/3/1902

After Mr McCormick returned from leave in 1902, his retirement took effect. He was succeeded by Thomas Cambourn on the 19th March, 1902. Mr Cambourn declined to take over the post office — the first teacher at Castle Hill to do so — and Bruce Purser, who lived about 150 metres from the school, was appointed postmaster.

The children were assembled every morning for 10 to 15 minutes of physical exercises or drill, using dumb bells, flags or wooden clubs.

After 1904, lessons were changed somewhat, with the introduction of a new syllabus for government primary schools. While the 3R's remained as top priority, the emphasis on memorisation began to decrease. In spelling, for example, instead of the pupils learning every word in their reading books, they were expected to be able to spell the words they themselves used. Although the knowledge of dates was still important in history, more attention was given to understanding what was taught.

Nature study was given more importance as a subject. Pupils at Castle Hill were taught how to grow and look after plants. Pupils had the job of tending the flower garden in front of the school on Friday afternoons.

The girls at the school were given limited instruction in cooking by Mrs Cambourn. In his report, the inspector asked that a cooking stove be installed at the school. He stated: "The girls at this school have made some very nice looking jars of pickles, but are much hampered for the want of a proper stove, all they have being a heating stove in the classroom. In a fruit growing district, this sort of instruction is very valuable".

The nature of school discipline changed, as did so much else, with the "new education" movement early this century. The Chief Inspector remarked in his report of 1905:

"A pleasing sign of departure from the old regime of repression is the privilege, or rather right, accorded to the pupils in many of the schools, to ask questions of the teacher."

With this new attitude came a decrease in the use of corporal punishment in schools, but this change should not be exaggerated as schools remained formal institutions by today's standards. Millie Kentwell, who attended Castle Hill School from 1897 to 1905, remembered that the cane was often used on children who misbehaved. Disobedient children were sent to the headmaster, as the pupil-teacher was not permitted to use the cane.



9th Exercise. 1st Practice, 1

The purpose of drill was to develop health and co-ordination.

*Mr Cambourn and pupils
photographed on the
side verandah circa 1903.*





Programmes presented by ANTHONY HORDERN & SONS, Haymarket (Only).

Castle Hill Public School Concert,

In Aid of the PRIZE and LIBRARY FUNDS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903 (FULL MOON).

Doors Open at 7.30 p.m.

Commence at 8 p.m.

Programme,

PART I.

Producer

HENRY WANSBOROUGH

CINDERELLA.

Dramatic Persons.

The King	ALBERT KENTWELL	Sophonisha	MILLIE KENTWELL
Prince Alfonso	PERCY CAMBOURN	Cinderella	MAY FULLER
Buzzus	WILLIAM TUCKWELL	Old Fairy	LINDA BENN
Lord-in-Waiting	FRANK KENTWELL	Fairies	Lily Kentwell, Nellie Crane, Una Quinton, Alma James, Daphne Black, Ivy Tuckwell
The Queen	MURIEL FULLER	Lords and Ladies	Cecil James, Kenneth James, Daphne Black, Vera Kentwell
The Mother	ALICE CRANE		
Wilhelmina	JESSIE MILDRED JAMES		

Interval of 10 Minutes.

PART II.

1. PIANO OVERTURE—"Old Folks at Home."

MIP GERTIE HUNT

2. SCHOOL SONG—"Little Children."

SCHOOL CHILDREN

3. DIALOGUE—"In Want of a Servant." Characters—

Mr. Marshal	ALBERT KENTWELL
Mrs. Marshal	IVY JAMES
Margaret O'Flanagan	ALICE CRANE
Freddie	

4. SONG—"What will you Take for Me, Papa?"

HADIE GILBERT

5. SCARF DRILL.

SCHOOL GIRLS

6. RECITATION—"No Joke to be a Baby."

ELSIE KENTWELL

7. SONG—"And their Heads Nestled the Closer."

MR. FISHBURN

8. DIALOGUE—"How the Square Told a Lie." Characters—

Timothy	JACK BLACK
Sir Geo. Hardlabour	HECTOR LUKE
Squire Graythorn	KENNETH SUTHERLAND
Farmer Giles	GEORGE BOOTH

9. SONG—"The Chorister" (Sullivan)

GEORGE BRAY

10. RECITATION—"Uncle Podger Hanging a Picture."

KENNETH JAMES

11. Action Song—"The Dead Doll."

ISAAC KENTWELL

12. Recitation—"The Dead Doll."

OLDEN LUKE

13. Song—"Piccolo Solo—" La Cagata Leda!"

PERCY CAMBOURN

14. SONG—"Tardy Scholar."

MISS NELLIE M. HUNT

15. DIALOGUE—"The Magistrate." Characters—

INFANTS

Magistrate	GORDON BLACK
Earl Fitzwalter	HENRY WANSBOROUGH
John Cole	FRANK KENTWELL
Policeman	ERNEST TUCKWELL

John Smith

Clerk	ALBERT DAVIS
Prod. Clark	CYRIL MOORE
Walter Laurence	BENJAMIN MOBBS
Ralph Neal	CECIL JAMES

BERTIE ANLEZARK

16. The whole to terminate with the Laughable Parte entitled "RATHER STOUT." Characters—

MA C MILLER

Two Young Doctors—Messrs. G. MUIR & ALF FISHBURN

MR. E MILLER

Mr. Round About

Mr. F CRANE

Harry Dixie

JAMES PURSER, Esq., J.P., Chairman.

THOS. E. CAMBOURN, Accompanist and Conductor.

Prize-giving days were held each year at the school, where the best pupils in each grade received prizes. On 31st July, 1903, a distribution of prizes took place with Mr James Purser in the chair. Mr Purser paid a high compliment to the zeal and ability of Mr Cambourn and assistant teacher Miss Stevens. The pupils who received prizes were very proud when they were called to collect them. Millie Kentwell remembered how thrilled she was when she received a prize for being 'Dux' in 1905.

Highlights of the school year were concerts held to raise money for the library and prize giving. These concerts were much enjoyed by both the children of the school and other members of the community.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, it was believed that loyalty, citizenship, patriotism, devotion to duty and self-reliance were values to be instilled by the school in the characters of its pupils. Empire Day was celebrated annually in schools after its introduction in 1905. It was marked by special lessons, speeches by important people, recitations of poems and songs as well as formal ceremonies. Empire Day celebrations continued well into the 1920's, after which they gradually declined due to changing attitudes towards nationalism. The last significant Empire Days were held in the 1950's, after which they were replaced by Commonwealth Day.

Breaking up day at school was celebrated by a picnic at which every child received a present.

During their recreation time at school, the children played many games such as rounders, prisoner's base, hop-scotch and marbles. The boys also played cricket. The children travelled to other schools such as Beecroft, Kellyville, Baulkham Hills and Thornleigh for inter-school sport.

In 1903, it was decided that improvements were needed to the residence. Previously, the inspector had stated:

"The rough iron shed in which all cooking and washing has to be done only requires to be seen to be able to judge what must be endured by those who have to work in it on a summer day."

This area at the back of the residence had been roughly enclosed a long time ago and the posts were rotting and the roof leaking. A letter to the architect also stated that the water reaching the underground tank was charged with particles of decayed wood and stained nearly black from the building's shingle roof.

In 1904, the tender of E.P. Frost & Co., for £298:0:0 was accepted to extend the dining room, construct a new pantry, kitchen and bathroom and replace the original shingle roof with iron. A Roman Bath was purchased for £2:17:6, freight 1/8, totalling £2:19:2, from Anthony Hordern & Sons, for the new bathroom.

Mr Bruce Purser wrote, in March 1905, requesting improvement in infants' accommodation; "as in the infants' classroom, there are no desks on which to place their slates, they are compelled to hold them in one hand, which is almost impossible to attempt to write and do their work under extraordinary difficulties. It seems a pity that the little ones should be so hampered."

OPPOSITE: The timing of the School Concert in 1903 – on the Full Moon – was an important consideration when people either rode, walked or drove horse drawn vehicles to evening functions.

OVERLEAF: Mr Cambourn and the children photographed in 1907 or 1908.



Mr Bruce Purser, who was Secretary of the School Board in 1905.







Grammatik

Personal Pronoun 3 Person singular number
masculine - feminin - neuter
Case to agree with the verb
are ready -
Relative pronoun 3 Person singular number
masculine - feminin - neuter
The nominative case to tell Rule
The verb agrees with its nominative who
is used here indicative Good Rule
The verb will
agrees with its nominative in person number
distinguishing adjective
Reflexive verbs 3 Person plural number
verb + der dative case governed by
the verb
transitive verbs + reflexive verbs
all aus - except have & be are following

Hilfe

Personal Pronoun 3 Person singular number
masculine - feminin - neuter
Case to agree with the verb
are ready -
Relative pronoun 3 Person singular number
masculine - feminin - neuter
The nominative case to tell Rule
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agrees with its nominative in person number
distinguishing adjective
Reflexive verbs 3 Person plural number
verb + der dative case governed by
the verb
transitive verbs + reflexive verbs
all aus - except have & be are following

The following December, Mr W.J. Brown, of Woollahra, commenced building a new wooden classroom for the use of infants' children, adjacent to the hatroom verandah, at a cost of £189:0:0. This room was equipped with dual desks fixed to the floor, instead of the old type long desks with forms.

This building was demolished in 1980 so that the restoration of the original building would be authentic.

Another major alteration was the removal of the frosting on the school windows. This frosting, which had been on the windows since the building of the school, had been found by the authorities to be harmful to the children's eyesight.

In 1909, Mr Cambourn obtained special permission to close the school while the two eastern windows were enlarged, and two additional windows installed, thus allowing more light into the classroom. At the same time, the small unused classroom, which had been used by the infants' class was converted to a cooking room by levelling the platform, construction of tables and shelving and re-installation of the "Lighthouse" cooking range No. 142.

OPPOSITE:
*This class photo was taken in front of the residence circa 1908.
Alice Crane's school book is typical of the turn of the century.*



All girls were expected to do needlework and this apron shows the high standard achieved.



Both these pictures
are believed to date
back to 1910.
The new tramlines
can be seen in front
of the school,
together with the
school bell and
flag pole.



William H. Johnston 28/2/1910

On 28th February, 1910, William Johnston was appointed headmaster of the school. By this time, the pupil-teacher system had been abolished, and Mr Johnston was aided in teaching the hundred or so children at the school by assistant teachers.

Great changes came to Castle Hill when, during 1909, construction began on an extension of the tramline to Castle Hill. Previously the tramline from Parramatta had only reached as far as Baulkham Hills. The new section, from Baulkham Hills to Castle Hill, was opened for traffic on 1st August, 1910, at a cost of £13,142:17:2.

As a result of the tramline, teachers travelling to the school were able to complete their journey with less effort instead of walking the two miles from Baulkham Hills Terminus.

Able pupils then had a convenient means of transport to Parramatta so that they might continue their schooling beyond primary level.

A former pupil remembers the excitement of travelling by tram to Parramatta and then by train to Tempe for inter-school sport.

Castle Hill thus became less isolated and the community grew in size, especially with the subdivision of more land in the area.

The surplus material dug up from the road for the new tramline was used to level the school playground. Because of the convenience offered by the tramline, it was decided that it would be advantageous for the children to travel to Parramatta District School each week for their cooking lessons.

The residence and school were joined to the water main, in 1911, after a request from Mr Johnston. This eliminated the problems associated with the well and tanks, which constantly required cleaning or repairing.

The first mention of a Parents and Citizens' Association, according to records, was on 18th May, 1914, when a request was made seeking information on the P. & C. Association constitution. A meeting was to be held on 25th May, 1914. As there was no constitution at that stage, a copy of the rules was sent.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, the children were taken to the front of the school to watch the soldiers marching down the main street.

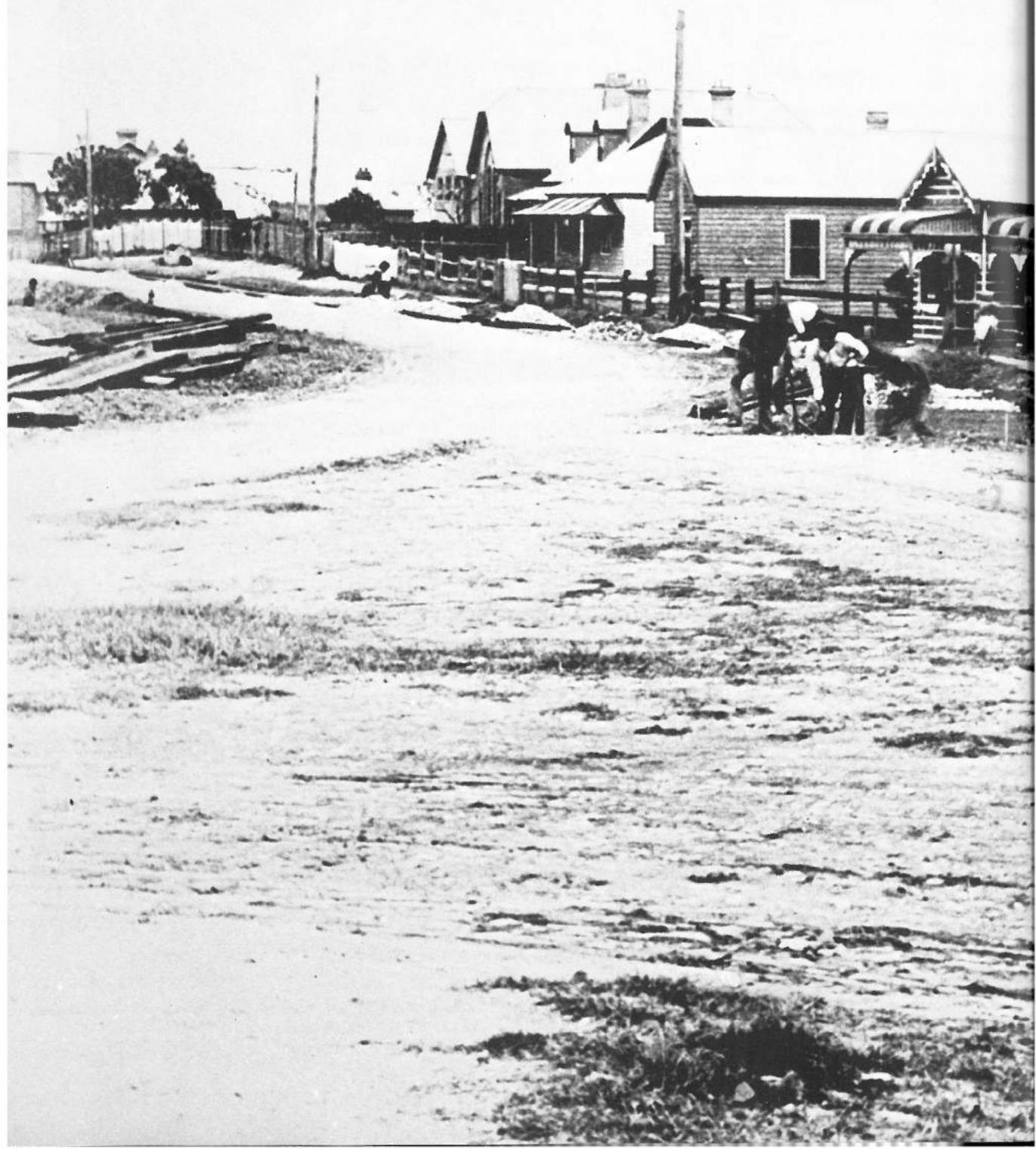
During the war, girls at the school knitted socks for the soldiers, with the older girls assisting the younger ones. Sometimes the boys also joined in this activity.

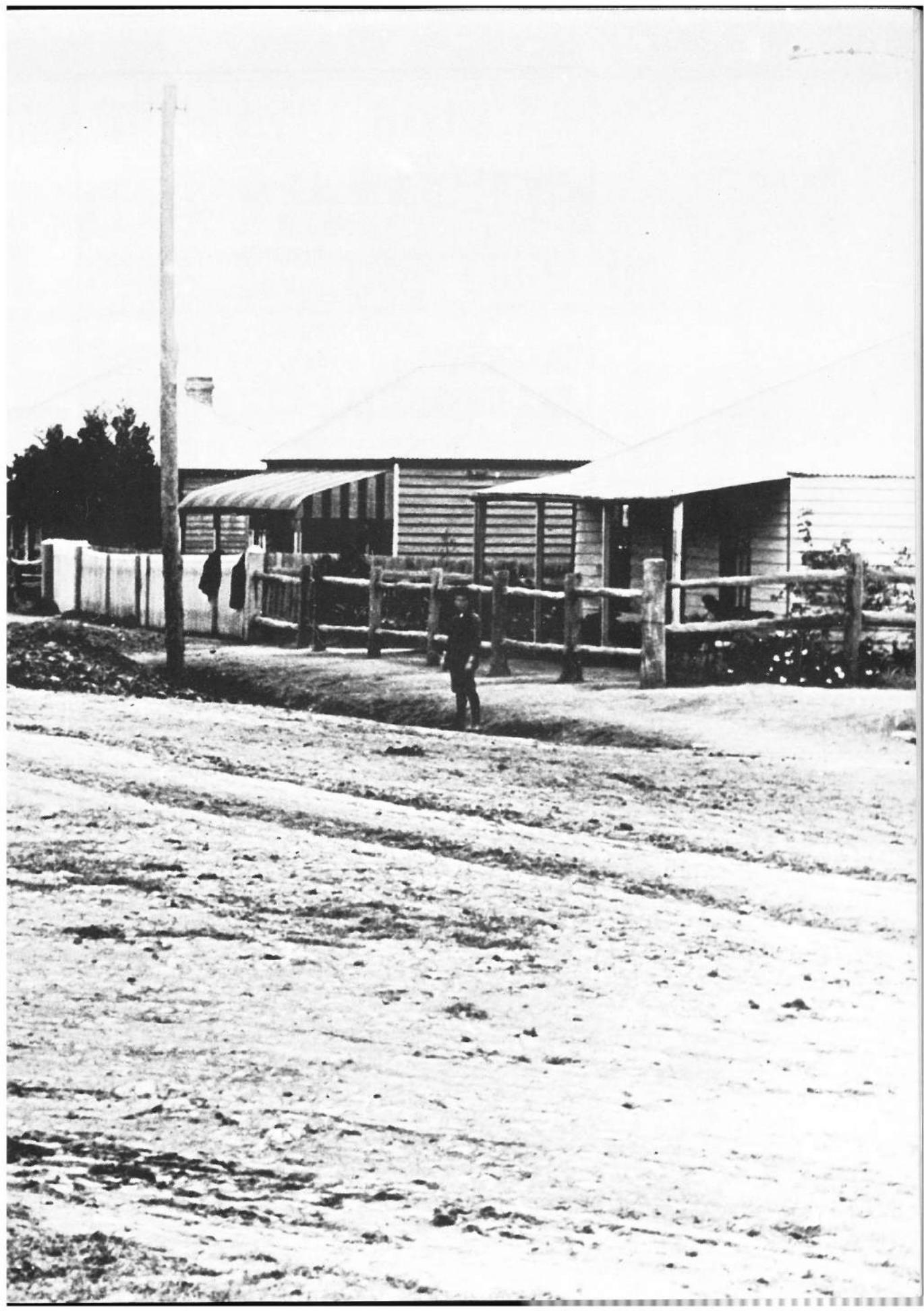
Because of the outbreak of war, only minor or urgent repairs were carried out until 1916, when Bruce Purser, president of the P. & C. Association, wrote to the local member about alterations needed for



Mr William Johnstone.

OVERLEAF: This view of the main street was taken in 1910 when the tram track was being laid.





The advent of the tram service
led to the development of
Castle Hill as a residential area.
These pictures are taken from
a brochure advertising the
division of land around
St Paul's Church.

CASTLE HILL

DARCEY HEY ESTATE

IN SUBDIVISION

Including the Well Known Residence "DARCEY HEY" On the Main Road

Splendid FARM, ORCHARD BLOCKS & RESIDENTIAL SITES

Auction Sale on the Ground

SATURDAY 1st MARCH, 1913 at 3 p.m.

HARDIE & CORMAN in conjunction with **PERCY G. SHARPE**

Auctioneers 13 Pitt St. Sydney

Lombard Chambers 107 Pitt St.

Water Laid on

Frequent Tram Service past the Estate

LOCAL SKETCH

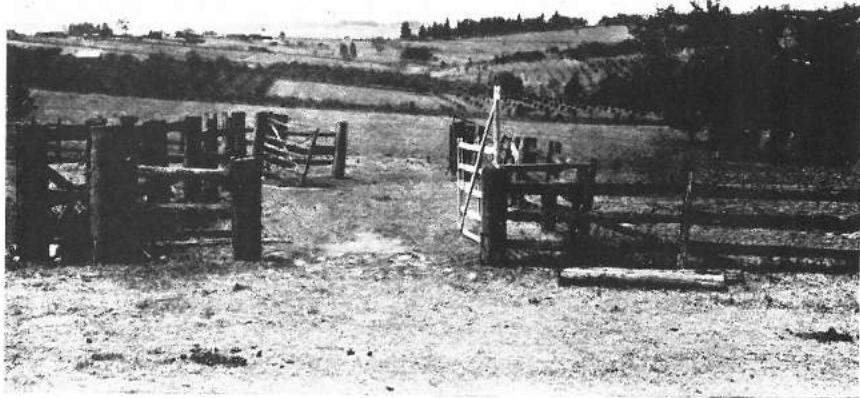
TORRENS TITLE

TERMS
10% Deposit.
Balance by Quarterly
Payments extending
over 3 Years. Interest 5%.

HIGGINS & ROBINSON
Surveyors to the Estate
107 Pitt St. Sydney

ATCHISON & SCHLEICHER
Licensed Surveyor R.P.A.S.
Elton Chambers, 38 Pitt St. Sydney

All measurements and areas are subject to Verification



View North from Darcey Hey Estate overlooking Town of Castle Hill.

COME OUT ON THE HILLS!

Darcey Hey Estate, Castle Hill.

AUCTION SALE on the GROUND,
TURDAY, 1st MARCH, 1913, at 3 p.m.

RMS 10 per cent Deposit, Balance by Quarterly Instalments extending over 3 years. Interest 5 per cent.

tram right on to the Estate. Only 6 miles from Parramatta. Water laid on. Torrens Title.

HARDIE & GORMAN,
AUCTIONEERS,
3 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

IN
CONJUNCTION
WITH

PERCY G. SHARPE,
Lombard Chambers,
107 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



Tram returning to Parramatta from Castle Hill.



the school. An inspector stated that the main school building consisted of one room 35 feet by 18 feet and another 18 feet by 12 feet. These rooms were separated by a brick wall. Both fifth and sixth classes (46 on roll) were taught by the principal in the main room, while his assistant taught third and fourth classes (32 on roll). The assistant had to teach these classes with one class in the main room and the other in the smaller room.

The school was closed for one week before the Michaelmas (September) holidays while the following alterations were made:

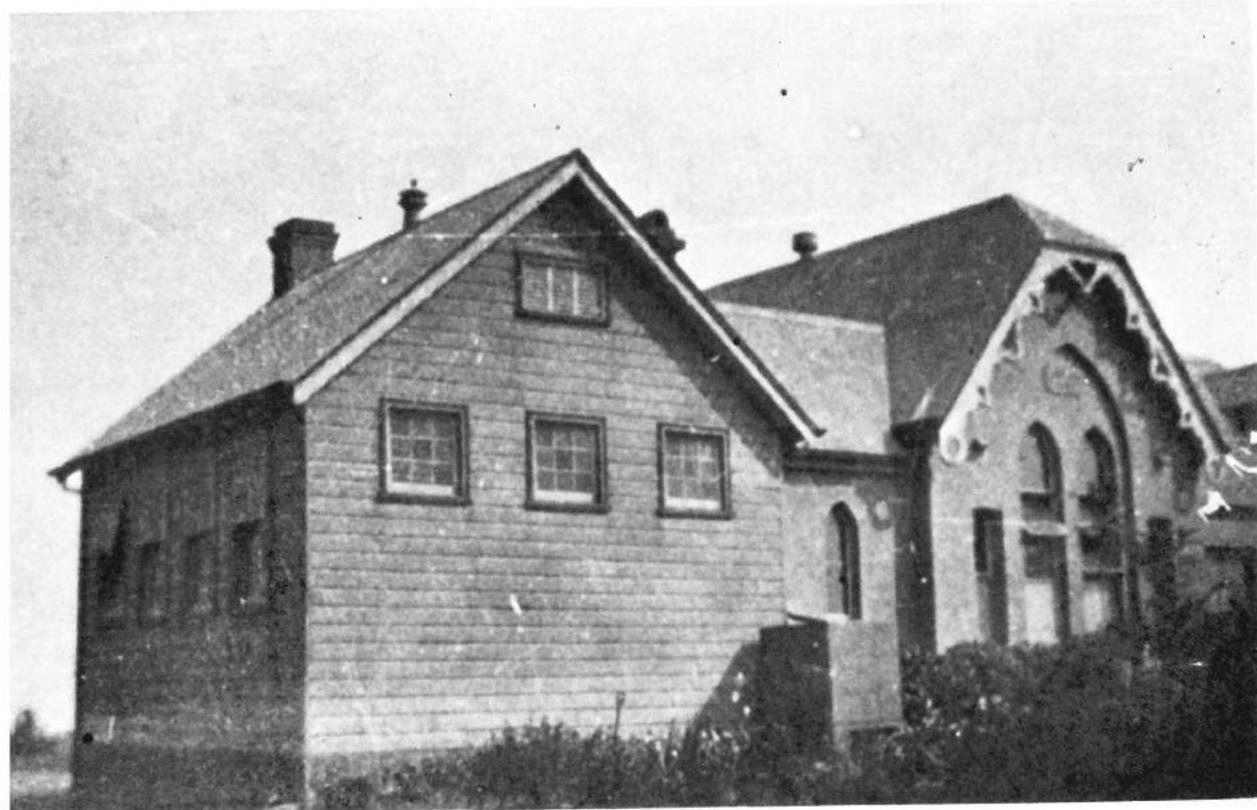
- brick wall between the two rooms was removed and a wooden and glass partition substituted
- floor levelled and old desks removed
- dual desk supplied to both rooms
- a new roof truss was installed to support roof after removal of brick wall.

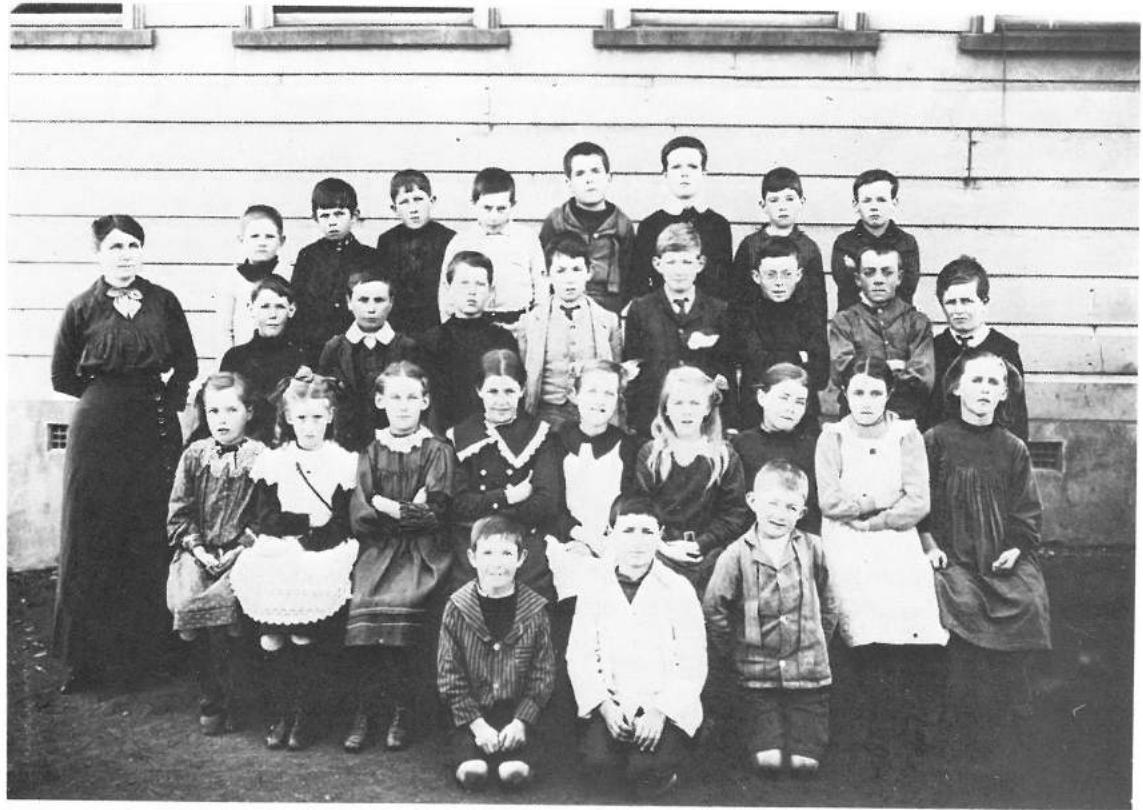
After alterations, the two rooms were of approximately equal size.

During his time at Castle Hill, Mr Johnston had been well liked by his pupils. In June, 1919, he took six months leave before his official retirement.

*OPPOSITE:
These two photos are believed
to have been taken in 1912
or 1913.*

*BELOW:
This picture of the school
was taken before 1915
by one of the pupils.*





HONOUR ROLL 1914-1918

Allen S.
 Anderson A.
 Anlezark L. *
 Banks C.
 Booth W.
 Buckley F.
 Buckley P.
 Carlson H.
 Carolan C.
 Carolan R.
 Cowell R.
 Crane H.E.
 Davis H.
 Frankish E. *
 Fripp S.
 Gibbs A.C.
 Gilbert I. *
 Giles C.
 Giles E.
 Grant A.
 Hampson W.
 Healey F.
 Hewitt T. *
 Hopkins A.
 Hume K.

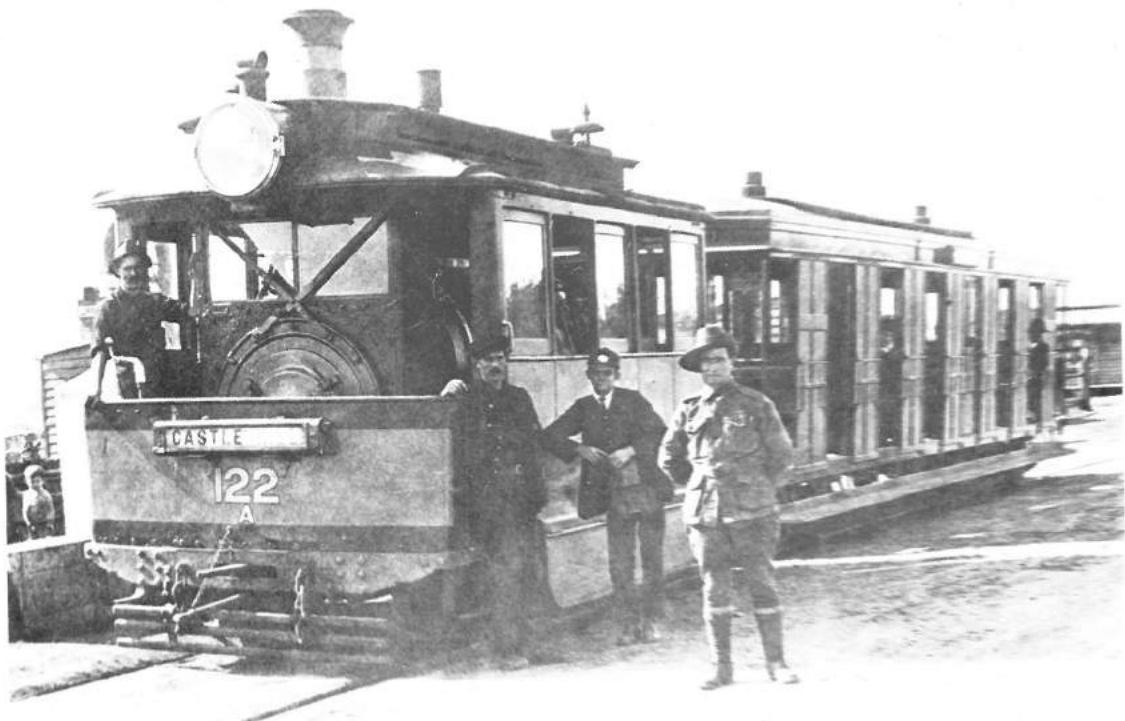
Hume W.
 James A.H.
 James G.
 James O. *
 Johnson B.
 Kentwell I.M.
 Kentwell Linus
 Kentwell Lionel
 Kentwell Louis
 Kentwell S.S.
 Luke A.T.
 Luke B.
 Luke C. *
 Luke E.
 McCormick A.
 McCormick H. *
 McDonald S.
 McHugh J.
 McLemon A.
 Mobbs D.
 Moore L.
 Muir A.
 Muir C.
 Muir E.
 Murray E.
 Nicol L. *
 O'Regan R.
 Phillips A.
 Seller F.
 Sutherland K.
 Swannell F.
 Thompson C.
 Tuckwell E.A.
 Walkon A.
 Wansborough C. *
 Wansborough H.
 Whiteman N.
 Williams E. *
 Wright C.
 Wright H.

* Died on Service

OPPOSITE, TOP:
Miss Anastasia Edmunds
with pupils of Third and
Fourth Class in 1915.

BOTTOM:
Class Photo of 1914 at the
southern end of
the weatherboard building.

The tram at Castle Hill was
photographed during the first
World War. The soldier is
Mr Arthur Muir who
subsequently was awarded the
Croix de Guerre.





Henry R. Anstey 14/5/1919

OPPOSITE:
These class photos were taken in 1923. The top and centre are on either side of the glass partition erected in 1916. King George V and Queen Mary's portraits can be seen on the wall and emphasised patriotism. The bottom photo was taken in the weatherboard building.

The year following Mr Anstey's appointment, a fete was held in the grounds to raise money for the school tennis court and equipment. An amount of £51 was raised, and this was spent on building a tennis court in the grounds. Children who belonged to the tennis club paid a penny a week to purchase racquets and balls. The children managed the club, and a teacher stayed back in the afternoon to supervise the courts.

Mr Anstey was especially interested in music, and trained the children at the school in part singing. He was also actively involved with the choir at St Paul's Church of England.

Mrs Anstey, as was the custom of the headmaster's wife, taught the girls at the school sewing. In addition, she gave painting lessons in the attic of the school residence. One of her pupils, John Dabron, later took up art as a career and became the first Supervisor of Art within the N.S.W. Department of Education.

On Empire Day, 24th May, the pupils were addressed by a distinguished person, such as Mr Whitling, the Shire President, or a member of the local clergy, and a Maypole dance was performed by the girls. After this, the children were given a bag of sweets and fruit and were dismissed. The rest of the day was spent putting the final touches to their own bonfires.

The state of the toilets was frequently mentioned in correspondence in 1925. There were numerous complaints about this both from students and teachers. The headmaster, in making a complaint, stated:

"an official of the department condemned them twelve months ago."

An incident — highly amusing to the children — occurred at about this time, when the double decker horse-drawn sanitary cart tipped over on Showground Road.

By 1925, the enrolment was 161, and, considering that there were only 3 classrooms in the school, serious overcrowding had occurred. After an outbreak of scarlet fever in 1927, the school medical service reported:

- ventilation needs improving
- more accommodation needed
- school building needs general repairs
- sanitary arrangements — latrine seats need boarding up in front.

Once again, because of the overcrowding in the school, one class was compelled to use the weathershed, but in winter, this was too cold and some children were developing bad colds and diphtheria.

Over the years, up to this time, the children of Sydney were often victims of dreaded infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and typhoid. The children attending the school at



Class photos of 1925.



stle Hill were no exceptions, and it was not uncommon for deaths result.

There seems little doubt that the scarlet fever and other illnesses were directly contributed to by the problems of overcrowding and inadequate toilet and water supply facilities, coupled with lack of medical knowledge.

In the Christmas vacation of 1927, the school was disinfected. The instructions given for this process were:

- * spray with formalin — 1 pint to 16 pints of water
- * after removal of furniture, spray walls and floor
- * close rooms for 24 hours and re-open to fresh air and sunlight
- * spray curtains, carpets and bedding, as "formalin does not spoil fabrics"
- * afterwards scrub and thoroughly spring clean using Cyllin (Jeyes fluid) in small amount — enough to make the washing water milky.

On 20th November, 1929, approval was given for a new classroom — but no action was taken.



*Group of children in the school garden c. 1924.
The school bell can just be seen in its original position.*



A group of children in the early 1920's, seated in the playground at lunch time.



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1923.

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Robert M. Ross 27/3/1930



Mr Robert Ross.

In 1930, the new headmaster, Robert Ross, in replying to a letter from a parent regarding the seating of three children to a desk, stated he had "added seats to such an extent that these were within four feet of the blackboard."

By July, classroom arrangements were as follows:—

Room 1	24' by 21'	First	35 pupils	— Miss Nichol
		Second	37 pupils	— Miss Davies
Room 2	24' x 18'	Third	49 pupils	— Mrs Fenner
		Fourth		
Room 3	24' x 18'	Fifth	58 pupils	— Mr Ross
		Sixth		

In August, 1930, the Department of Education accepted the offer to use Castle Hill Methodist Sunday School Hall as a temporary classroom for Castle Hill school at fifteen shillings rent per week. The weathershed was still being used as a classroom and Mr Ross stated that he would have it enclosed if he did not get the new classrooms he requested.

The last train service past the school ran to Parramatta on 31st January, 1932. This severed the link that had commenced in 1910 as a tram service, had been converted to a railway in 1923 and finally closed because of lack of patronage, and the increased use of motor vehicles on the road made narrow by the presence of train tracks along one side.

Children who wished to continue their education beyond primary level were then obliged to travel to Parramatta by bus.

Early in 1933, after a great deal of agitation, it was decided to add a brick building of three classrooms to the school, adjacent to the southern end of the existing classrooms.

Minor repairs and alterations, including the removal and bricking up of the western windows in the original classroom, were to be carried out at the same time. The school bell was to be removed from its ironwork frame and rehung from a beam on the new building. The old bell post and ironwork were then to be taken away.

The successful tenderers, T.L. Stoney & Sons, of Parramatta, completed the new building on 14th November, 1933, at a total cost of £1,788.

The building contract contained some conditions which were aimed at helping to lower the general unemployment of the depression years. Mr Stoney, who was a plumber and returned soldier, was not allowed to work on the job other than to supervise, and of his three sons (a carpenter, a plumber and a builder's labourer), only two were permitted to be employed. At least 90% of the labour was to be obtained through the labour bureau.



The building was officially opened on Saturday, 25th November, 1933, by Major J. B. Shand, MLA. The ceremony, which was attended by the district inspector, local headmasters, prominent members of the community, parents and children, was covered in the local newspaper, *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate*.

Mr H. W. Shephard, president of the P&C Association, said:—
It is a building worthy of the district, and in keeping with the Council Chambers, near which it is situated. We feel we have a building which has been worth fighting for. We will continue to fight for what is our ultimate aim — a super primary school. We must have the status of the school raised to meet the pressing requirements of the district. For commodious as the building is, in a few years it will not be nearly large enough to meet the needs of this popular residential district.

After opening the building, Major Shand concluded his speech by saying: *My prayer is this — that every child who passes through this door will pass out again into the broad fields of life with honour, integrity, and love for his native country.*

Two electric lights were later installed in the building — one in the classroom and the other on the verandah, to enable the P&C Association meetings to be held in better conditions. The previous light source for these meetings was a kerosene lamp.

Mr Ross, the headmaster, was gifted at the piano, and as one of his ex-pupils describes him:

He instilled in us a love of our own country and a pride in our native bushland and taught us poems and songs about Australia. He was affectionately known as "Rossie", and wasn't slow to dish out the cane, which he kept on his desk as a kind of grim warning. It wasn't always grim enough to deter some of the boys in our class.

Nowadays they would be termed "high spirited", but in our day, they were just plain devils!

Like many headmasters of the time, Mr Ross kept animals in the backyard of the residence. Although the yard was separated from the school playground by a dividing fence, this was not enough to dissuade Mr Ross' chooks from frequently escaping into the playground, much to the amusement of the pupils.

Another teacher at the school was Mr Pearson. In those days, every home had a use for sandsoap; the grey, gritty, soapless cleaner in orange-coloured wrapping — the eternal Pearson's Sandsoap. Consequently, it was inevitable that Mr Pearson's nickname was "Sandsoap". On the last day of term, two boys who had recently been caned, waited till Mr Pearson had boarded his bus, and then treated him to a chorus of "Sandsoap! Sandsoap!" at the top of their voices, as the bus took him safely out of earshot.

However, Mr Pearson also earned the lasting appreciation of many of his pupils:

To this man we owe our enduring appreciation of all things Australian. He had us recite as a class our favourites — "Clancy of

*OPPOSITE TOP:
In 1923 the tram service was converted to a railway which continued till January 1932. This picture was taken at the corner of Showground Road. The Masonic Hall can just be seen to the left of the picture.*

BOTTOM: This picture of the 1933 building was taken in 1945.

I PARTY

Honoured

every day since at
Lambeth, on "Sunday
School" days, or Wednesdays,
because of the treat-
ment of the children from
the school." After fully

stated and comment-

ed on the Church. They

are very regular

meeting meetings

or one or all, and

etc., etc.

"Will Fight For Super Primary School"**Opening of School Additions at Castle Hill****"EDUCATION GREATEST FACTOR IN NATION'S DEVELOPMENT"**

"Time after time, we have pointed out that it is not only for the sake of the children attending our local school, but in the interests of the pupils in all surrounding schools when they have got beyond the primary stage. At present, they pass through Castle Hill to Parramatta, and have to travel long distances. They start early in the morning, and in the winter they get home after dark. Their means of travel from Castle Hill is only by means of crowded, draughty buses. We think the health of our children is of the highest importance, and that they should not be called upon to travel in that way. Their numbers from all the surrounding districts are sufficient to warrant the Department in establishing a super primary school here."

Mr. H. W. Shephard, president of the Castle Hill Parents and Citizens' Association, made this statement at the opening of an addition to the Castle Hill school last Saturday.

The assembly was a representative one. It included Major J. B. Shand, M.L.A., and Mrs. Shand, Mr. J. W. Hayes, Enfield district inspector, and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. McLaughlin, chairman of T. B. Officer and Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Alice Chedworth, Mr. Belmont Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, and Mr. Halliday.

Another engagement prevented the chief president of councillor A. Whitting-

ton Hill was founded in 1859. Prior to that, the educational requirements were met by the Church of England denominational school, the teacher being Mr. John Usher, who was transferred to the public school when the building was erected. The average attendance in the first of the year that the school was open in 1859 was 30. Mr. John Usher, one of the founders of the district secretary of the school on those days, those days. The cost of the original



"Princess of Poppyland" can be assured I ed, but it is understood that nothing was of a night of genuine entertainment. I stolen.



CASLE HILL SCHOOL OPENING.—Heather Kentwell (left) and Marcia Brown, of Showground road, Castle Hill, who presented Mrs. Shand and Miss J. Hayes with two beautiful bouquets at the opening of the additions to Castle Hill School last Saturday.

Parramatta and District

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In
from

OUR SUPPORTERS AND ADMIRERS.

parts of the home of Mrs. Graham, Cap-
way-street, on Thursday.

Choice November lilles and daffodils
were used for decorations, and a large

brocade veil, embroidered with monograms
of her father's name. Her veil was held in
place by a coronet of orange blossoms,
and she carried a spray of November
lilles, white carnations and double ast-
ras.

Miss Annie Johnson, who accompanied
her sister, chose pale blue organdy with



AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING.—Mr. Dibb, (left), secretary of the Castle Hill Progress Association, and Mr. R. M. Ross, headmaster of the Castle Hill Public School, listening to the address of Major J. B. Shand, M.L.A., at the Castle Hill School last Saturday.

crowd of members and visitors had a great time.

picture hat to tone, and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations.

A Miracle Ra

5/- PER WEEK
AND

FREE LICENSE

If you mention this advt. before Xmas

JAPANESE AND NEW ZEALAND PROGRAMMES RECEIVED

DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

PROOF—

See Official and
General Catalogues

25th Oct.

MR. C. WHATMUFF

Dear Sir,—

Just one month ago I purchased from you a

the Overflow", "The Geebung Polo Club", "A Bush Christening" and many others that brought the outdoors right into the classroom.

He wrote poetry, and also encouraged those of his pupils who were talented, to write.

Amongst the new enrolments for Kindergarten in 1936, was a young boy by the name of Leslie Shore. He stayed at Castle Hill until 1941, when, with his family, he returned to Glenorie and continued his education at the local public school. In 1976, 40 years after his first day at the school, he returned as the school's fourteenth Principal.

Mrs K. Fenner, who taught through the 1930's and 1940's, has been described by one of her pupils as an "English Lady". She excelled at music, and taught many early (and mournful) songs. She was very well liked, a grand lady of the old school, with glasses and her hair in a bun, and beautifully enunciated speech. Her eye sought out anyone who was not keenly responding to her tappings with a cane on the blackboard which bore the notes of the tune in the "do, ra, me, fah, so, la, te, doh" style. Mrs Fenner always seemed to wear brown-toned skirts and frilled blouses, and when out of school a hat with a large feather.

The declaration of war in September, 1939, was to have a marked influence on the lives of the pupils at Castle Hill. The years 1939-45 were distressing for the whole world, and Castle Hill felt the war's influence, just as other parts of Australia. Ex-students of the school, as well as fathers, uncles and brothers of the pupils and teachers were joining the armed services, as were some young women. Those who were not directly involved assisted by knitting, rolling bandages, sending food and clothing overseas, or taking on additional jobs to ease the manpower shortage.

OPPOSITE:
Cuttings from the Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate, reporting the opening of the new school building.



Third and Fourth Class, 1939.



Arthur E. Cattell 5/12/1939

OPPOSITE, TOP to BOTTOM:
The headmaster, Mr Cattell
with pupils of Sixth Class.

Fourth and Fifth Class, 1942.

First Class, 1942.

The local platoon of the RSL volunteer defence corps, commanded by Arthur Cattell, who had recently, at the end of 1939, become headmaster, held its training in the school playground.

Ex-pupils remember the concerts during Mr Cattell's time as headmaster which were held in the Anzac Memorial Hall (replaced by the Community Centre) to raise funds for the school. Mr Cattell performed in them as well, either by doing magic tricks or playing the violin.

The children knitted garments for children in England as part of the "Bundles for Britain" campaign. There were also war effort collections. A barometer was created on graph paper showing the amount raised per class.

During the early part of the war, Castle Hill was considered to be in little danger, but the Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbour and Darwin and the presence of Japanese submarines in Sydney Harbour changed this. Trenches were dug in the school playground, for use in the event of enemy attack. These were constructed mainly on the Police Station side of the playground, running downhill, and they were constantly waterlogged. Air raid drill was conducted in association with the testing of the warning sirens mounted on the electricity poles throughout the Sydney area. When the warning bells sounded, everyone filed out of the classrooms and across the playground to the trenches. The children were required to carry in their school bags, a piece of rubber, to place in their mouths and a piece of string, for use as a tourniquet to prevent bleeding in case of injury.

As the fear of enemy invasion gripped the coastal areas of Sydney, many concerned parents sent their children further inland. A number of these children became pupils at Castle Hill for a short time. They stayed with aunts, uncles and grandparents, and several boarded with various families in the area.

The school, in the event of the district being attacked, was to be used as a first aid post. The classroom at the western end of the original building was stocked with bandages and other needs. First aid instruction was also held there.

Mrs J. Melhuish, who came to the school in 1942, remembers that the Department of Education supplied very little equipment in those days. She made many and various teaching aids out of cotton reels, cardboard and masonite.

A branch of the Junior Red Cross was set up at the school during the war. For parades the girls wore white dresses and veils with red cardigans.

The block of land at the rear of the Methodist Church (the Church being next door to the residence at that time) was bought for £100 in 1942.

PROGRAMME

Castle Hill School Concert

REHEARSAL Dec 1941

Angela Hartleb, etc.

1. "We Saw the Sun"	Senior Girls, Colin Williams
2. "The Army, The Navy, & The Air Force"	Chorus and Jim Churchill
3. Pianoforte Chorus, and Musical Monologue, "The Report's Well!"	Beryl and Marie Collins
4. Song, "Morning Star"	Louise Greville
5. Mermaid Dance	Junior Pupils
6. Song and Tap Dance	Laurel Poulsen
7. Recitation, "Frightened to Death!"	Jim Churchill
8. Tap Dance — June March, Laurel Poulsen, and Louise Clement	
9. "The Wedding of Jack and Jill"	Tom and Ted Clew Proctor
INTERVAL	
10. Comedy Sketch, "Horrible!"	Bob and Vic Caine Pupils
11. Song, "She 'En All"	Bob Smith and Chorus
12. Tap Dance	Betty Graham
13. Yodelling Song	Ean Russell
14. Song, "Mother," "Little Old Lady"	Jim Churchill, Bob Smith and Six Girls
15. Human Marionette	Two Dwarfs
16. Wind Ondi	Senior Girls
17. Song and Dance — "I'm a Little Teapot,"	Laurel Poulsen
18. Minuet, "Betty Graham and Allan Capel, arranged by Mrs. W. Smith	
19. Song, "Ten Little Niggers"	Senior Boys

GOD SAVE THE KING

PRICE 3d.

Angela Hartleb, etc.

TOP to BOTTOM:
Second Class, 1943
Sixth Class, 1943
Class Four A and Five, 1944
(51 pupils in one class)



Edward J. Stanley 4/12/1942

In December, 1942, a new headmaster, Edward J. Stanley, was appointed at Castle Hill. He was a younger man than most of the earlier headmasters and was able to guide the school through the shortages and strains imposed by the difficult years of the war. During his term the enrolment steadily increased. He brought forward new ideas, and with improved methods of teaching and the introduction of school broadcasts, there were many changes.

A broadcast well remembered was on Mondays – Health & Hygiene. One former pupil remembers following these broadcasts up with an improvised presentation of the themes, acted out in play form.

Following another radio programme conducted by H. D. Black, who discussed Australian and world current affairs, the pupils presented their own current affairs programme over the school's Public Address System. Prior to the broadcast going to air, newspaper clippings were placed by the children in a box on the wall. These were then edited by the "journalists" and broadcast by the "announcers" to fifth and sixth classes.

The teachers organised excursions to such places as:

- * A health week display in the lower Sydney Town Hall.
- * A Junior Red Cross Rally, also at the Town Hall.
- * A nature study excursion in the bush at the end of Excelsior Avenue.
- * A meeting of Baulkham Hills Shire Council.

The school was active in sport, and two houses, Waratah and Wattle were established. Interhouse competition commenced, especially at the annual Sports Day which was conducted at the Castle Hill Showground. Children could purchase glossy pictures of wattle and waratah to paste on the covers of their books.

In 1948, the centenary of the establishment of Government Schools in New South Wales was celebrated. The choir from Castle Hill joined with those of other schools to present a concert in the Civic Theatre, Parramatta. The highlight, as far as the Castle Hill pupils were concerned, was their choir's rendition of "Goodbye" from the "White Horse Inn" as the last item on the programme.

Following the war, displaced persons from Europe began settling in the area and classes in English were held for the migrant families at Castle Hill Public School during the late 1940's.

An electric bell was purchased in late 1949. The original bell was left hanging on the northern end of the 1933 building. This was to prove useful during the periods of electricity supply failure (blackouts) that occurred frequently throughout Sydney in the 1950's.

During Mr Stanley's time at Castle Hill the parent groups had been



Mr Edward Stanley



Peace Medal presented to pupils at the end of World War II.





active in supporting the school in many ways. Major purchases from funds raised by the P&C Association were a duplicator, dual wave wireless, film projector and public address system.

There had been moves for the establishment of a super primary school (a school offering education beyond primary level) by the P&C Association, which were supported by the Baulkham Hills Shire Council. It was proposed that various blocks of land on the western side of Pennant Street be purchased for the site of this school. P&C Associations from schools in surrounding districts supported the proposed location of this school in Castle Hill because of the long distances their children had to travel to such schools.

In 1948 negotiations were proceeding for the purchase of the land. However, Mr Stanley now proposed that, as accommodation in the school was approaching saturation point, the land be used for additional infants and primary buildings and playing areas. He also suggested that Pennant Street, a little used lane, should not be difficult to have closed.

The purchase of all the blocks was completed in 1952. The school thus obtained an additional area of approximately 5½ acres for future development. Pennant Street was not closed and to-day has become a busy thoroughfare.

*OPPOSITE, TOP to BOTTOM:
Sixth Class, 1947
Class One B, 1949
Third Class, 1949*

Fourth Class, 1949





OPPOSITE
Empire Day in 1948. By this time the school bell had been moved to the side of the 1933 building.



*These pictures of Castle Hill were taken in 1945.
The Cinema later became Franklins Store and was demolished in 1980 to make the entrance to Castle Mall Shopping Centre.*





OTTOM: Class One A, Class Two A, Class Three A, all taken in 1953.



George Redmond 30/1/1950

At the beginning of Mr George Redmond's term as headmaster in 1950, Castle Hill was still a predominantly rural district, with many orchards and farms. The shopping area consisted of several small shops, a bakery, a cinema, council chambers, a bank, ambulance station, post office and police station.

The average attendance had risen to 286, and a timber portable building of two classrooms had increased the number of classrooms to eight early in that year.

In 1951, the Inspector's report shows that the headmaster's wife was no longer giving instruction in sewing to the girls. A visiting casual teacher took the girls for their sewing lesson while the boys were taught craft by their class teacher.

As numbers continued to increase rapidly, Castle Hill School became eligible for the appointment of an Infants' Mistress. In 1952, Mrs Jean Sexton established an infants department with an enrolment of 187 children.

The Methodist Hall was again in use as a classroom by the infants children. The hall was used by the Church for Sunday School, and the school's furniture and equipment was packed away each Friday afternoon and unpacked again on Monday mornings.

Some asphalt had been laid in the playground, but blackberries were a problem, especially in the infants' playground.

In the early 1950's, a fancy dress dance was held at the Anzac Memorial Hall (replaced by Community Centre). At the time there was little entertainment in the district, and people came from far and wide by bus, car, truck, horse and foot. The organisers could not believe their eyes, and the evening could only be described as an overwhelming success.

Tuckshop days were held in the now demolished weathershed during the 1950's. Trestle tables were set up. Orders were taken and the enthusiastic mothers scurried off to the bakery for rolls and bread, and on to Snell's grocery for butter and fillings. Fruit, tomatoes, biscuits and cake were brought by those on duty. Each helper had her own sharp knife and board for slicing the loaves of bread. One helper recalls — "there was no pie heater or hot water on tap, no storage — no nothing! Only hard work and good friendships."

Annual sports days were held on Saturday at the Castle Hill Showground, and everyone joined in — pupils, mums, dads and teachers. First came the march by the houses and the honour of carrying the banners, then the races and games for children, parents and teachers.



*Mr George Redmond,
photographed on his 80th
birthday.*



*Mrs Jean Sexton, the first
Infants' Mistress.*



*This medal was presented to
students to celebrate the
Fiftieth Anniversary of the
Commonwealth, 1951.*

to BOTTOM:
Three B,
Four A and B,
Five A,
aken in 1953.



Mr Redmond retired at the end of 1954 to live in Castle Street, Castle Hill — an indication of his happy association with the community.



Sixth Class, 1953.

Kindergarten, 1954.





William N. Walker 1/2/1955

The school's eleventh headmaster was Mr W. N. Walker, who took over in 1955.

The following year an important competition to design the school badge was held. Pupils submitted drawings and Jill Isaccs of sixth class was judged the winner. Her design is still in use to-day.

During July, 1959, the school celebrated its 80th Anniversary. Actually, this was one year early, probably because the stone in the gable of the original building is dated 1879, indicating the year the building was commenced.

Five of the pupils who had marched from the church school 79 years earlier returned to their old school. They were Mr Charles Black, Mrs Laura Black (nee Crane), Mr Eddie Crane, Miss Ivy Crane and Mr Bruce Kentwell. These former pupils would have been among the 64 children who started on the first day with one teacher. In 1959 the number had grown to 611 children (349 primary and 262 infants) with 15 teachers.

Mr Walker said that it was a proud moment in his life to see several of the original pupils. He pointed out that, although new classrooms had been added, additional accommodation was being considered to cope with the steadily expanding numbers. Many former pupils joined in the various activities and the ABC recorded the events for their television news.

Castle Hill Public School in 1962 was classified as a first class school by the Department of Education because its enrolment had risen beyond 640 children.



Mr William Walker.

*OPPOSITE, TOP to BOTTOM:
Class One, 1955;
Class Six A, 1955;
Kindergarten, 1957.*



School Pet Show, 1961.



Hilton O. Bloomfield 30/1/1962

The new principal appointed in 1962 was Mr H. O. Bloomfield, who transferred from Coffs Harbour.

A new method of teaching reading, Scientific Reading Laboratories (S.R.A.) was demonstrated at the school in July, 1962. Mr Bloomfield was in favour of introducing this system, and it was brought into use during the following year.

Also during 1963 funds were made available for the construction of a brick veneer classroom for the Primary Department, a staffroom, clinic, duplicating room, hat and store rooms, assembly area, playground seating, a Deputy Principal's office and a Principal's office. Since the 1940's, the Principal's office had been a small room on an enclosed verandah of the 1933 building. This new building was sited on the south-east corner of the land on the western side of Pennant Street, and to-day is the Primary Administration Block.

The building was completed for the commencement of the 1964 year. Numbers had increased from 738 in 1963 to 830 in 1964 and there was once again an accommodation problem.

Mr Silk, Principal of Castle Hill High School, which had opened in 1963, arranged for a primary class to use a classroom at his school for a year. Two sixth classes took turns to do this, and the children concerned only attended the primary school on Friday afternoons for the weekly march, natural science and sport.

Two additional classrooms were ready for occupation when school returned in 1965, but the enrolments were still increasing faster than the accommodation.

In 1966 a class was using the Baptist Church Hall on the opposite side of Showground Road. The desks and chairs were taken to the hall on Monday morning and brought back on Friday. Also a class was still located at the High School.

With the opening of a new school at Baulkham Hills North in January 1967, and the completion of an additional classroom, all classes were once again contained within the Castle Hill school buildings. The enrolment of 957 pupils and the limited classrooms available meant that Castle Hill Public School had the heaviest class loading of any school in the Department of Education's Western Area.

Four temporary classrooms were installed for the commencement of the 1968 school year, and the number of pupils passed the one thousand mark with a total enrolment of 1,024.

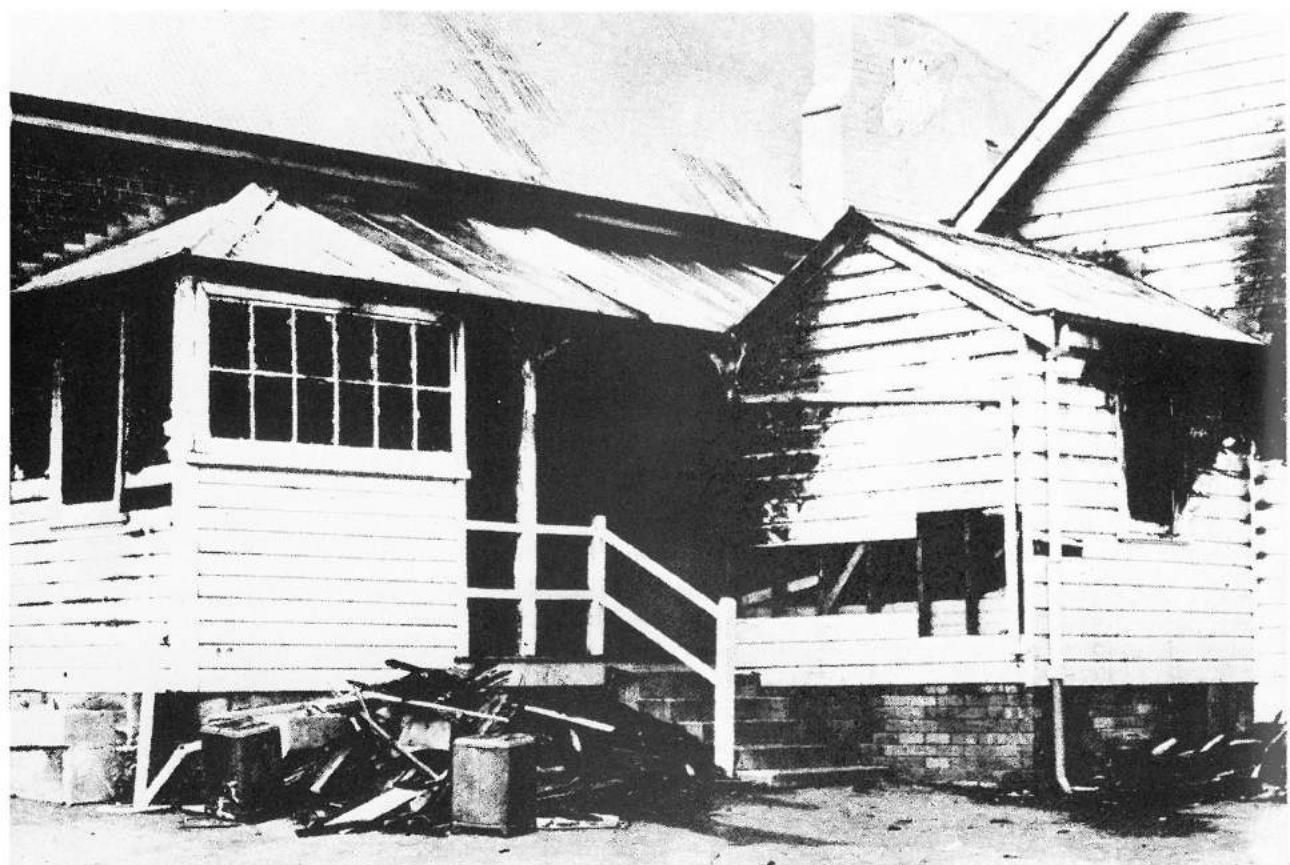
In 1968 it was planned that two double-storey brick blocks containing ten classrooms, a library and amenities, would be erected and be ready for occupation at the beginning of 1969.



Mr Hilton Bloomfield.

OPPOSITE, TOP to BOTTOM:
The last Sports Carnival at the Showground was held in 1967.

*School Picnic at the Adey's property in Castle Hill, 1966.
Class Two N in 1966.*



Results of last week's fire at Castle Hill Primary School. Now a tap drips but the wash basin has been burned out. — Warren Webb photos.

● CAR WANTED AFTER FIRE DAMAGES SCHOOL

Police are investigating suspicious circumstances surrounding a fire which destroyed two rooms at Castle Hill Primary School last week.

It is believed a white car was seen drawing away from the vicinity at high speed shortly before the fire broke out.

The car contained several young men.

Bystanders alerted firemen when they noticed flames at 7.20 pm Saturday.

The principal, Mr. J. G. Gallagher, lives in a two-storey building adjacent to the school, and close to the burnt out building.

The passers-by worked to remove furniture from the house as a precaution.

An unused classroom and a storeroom were gutted, and a quantity of films used by the school were des-

troyed.

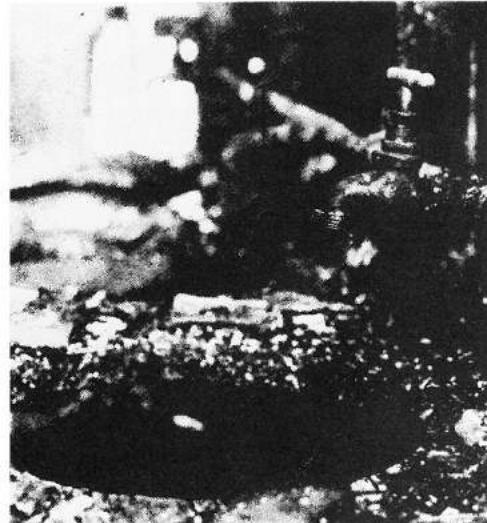
Mr. Gallagher said he was first alerted by the smell of smoke. "I rang the Castle Hill Fire Brigade but apparently a passer-by had got in before me," he said.

Mr. Gallagher said, however, the fire was quickly brought under control and as yet the amount of the damage had not been estimated.

About 35 children who had been using the classroom had been transferred to another room in the infant's department, he said.

Mr. Gallagher said he had not yet been advised from the Education Department whether something would be done to repair the damage.

Officers at Castle Hill Fire Brigade are also still investigating cause of the fire.



John G. Gallagher 28/1/1969

When Mr Gallagher, the new principal, commenced duty in January, 1969, the serious accommodation problem still existed. The new buildings were not completed; in fact only one block was ready during second term, when sixth class moved in.

The library, which was on the lower floor of the building, was soon brought into use. The newly appointed full-time librarian was able to develop the library rapidly with the support of the school's parent bodies.

Construction of the second block proceeded, and a canteen was commenced in the latter half of 1969.

In November, 1969, the P&C Association established a Canteen Committee consisting of three representatives, one each from the P&C Association, the Infants' Mothers' Club and the Ladies' Auxiliary. A full-time paid supervisor, Mrs Norma Drysdale, was appointed, and voluntary workers were to assist in the canteen's operation. It was later found that the working area of the canteen was inadequate, and in November, 1970, the canteen was enlarged.

Completion of the second two-storey block in mid 1970, and the opening of the nearby Excelsior Public School in 1971, greatly relieved the accommodation problem as far as the Primary Department was concerned.

Accommodation in the Infants' Department was improved in 1972 with the addition of a block of two classrooms and an office for the Infants' Mistress. The two classrooms were separated by a partition which could be folded to each side creating one large room suitable for assemblies or other activities requiring a large area.

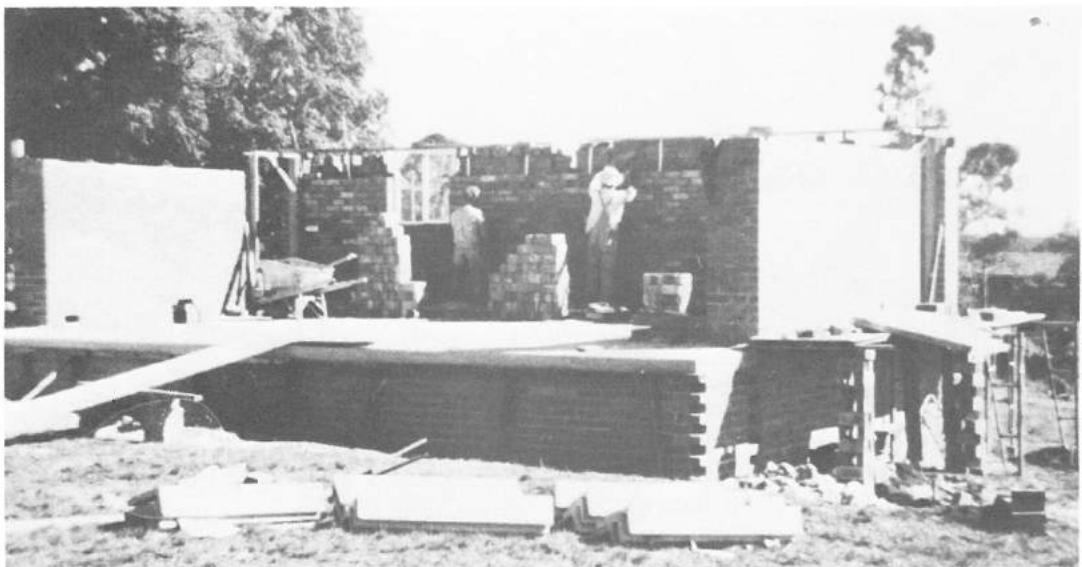
Early on the evening of Saturday 4th March, 1972, fire broke out in the original school building. Total destruction of the historical building was fortunately prevented by prompt reporting of the fire and quick action by the Local Fire Brigade. Although a wooden storeroom, the roof of the original classroom and an adjoining verandah suffered some damage in the fire, the residence, which was occupied at the time by Mr Gallagher, escaped damage, as did the attached weatherboard classroom. After the fire, the damaged false ceiling, which covered the original trusses in the roof, was repaired. In 1980, the false ceiling and the weatherboard classroom adjoining the building were removed as part of the restoration programme.

The building of the outdoor stage and assembly area, completed in 1973, was a major achievement in the school. Members of the P&C Association, with the help of the Ladies' Auxiliary and Infants' Mothers' Club, worked hard to raise money for the project.



Mr. John Gallagher

OPPOSITE:
*The Farm & Garden report
of the fire in 1972.*



The various people who worked on the construction of the area gave their services for no charge, or at reduced rates. It was completed at a cost of approximately \$10,000.

The first performance on the stage for parents, held on 31st October 1973, was "The Turtle Drum" plus items from the choir and recorder band. This was followed by an evening performance on 21st November, 1973.

About this time, the school acquired two additional blocks of land to the south-western corner of the playground, with a frontage of 30.5 metres (100 feet) to Showground Road.

In April, 1975, it was decided to create a nature area on this land, in response to a keen interest in environmental issues throughout the school. The project was organised by Mr N. Dayman, and the children were responsible for the planning, preparation, planting and maintaining of the area. A competition to name the nature area resulted in the name "Coolaburra bundi" (restful place) being chosen. Each class learnt how to look after and transplant native plants into the nature area. Tree planting ceremonies were organised for each class during 3rd Term, 1975. "Coolaburra bundi" was officially opened on Friday, 30th July, 1976.

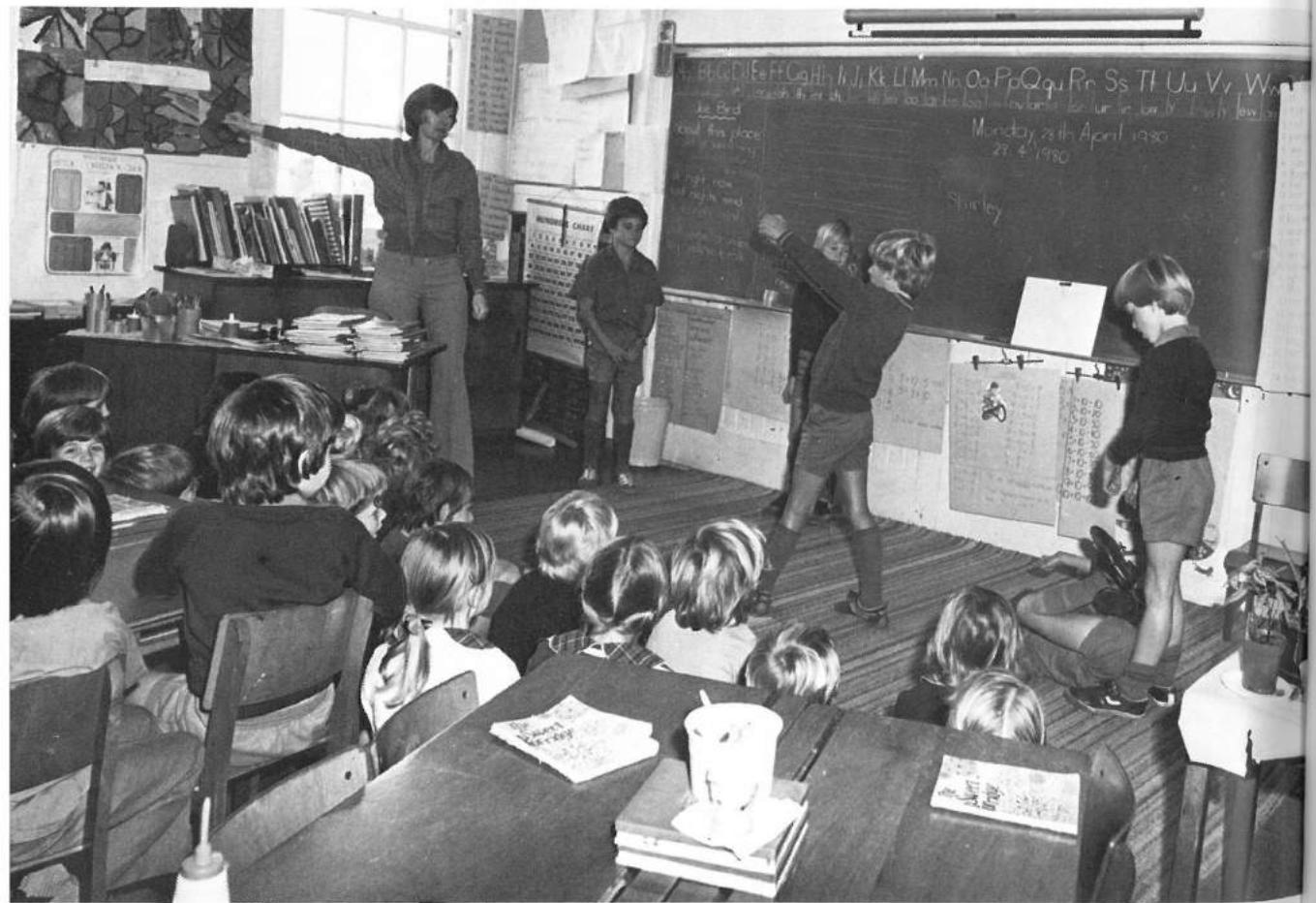
"Coolaburra bundi" entered and won a statewide competition in 1976. The prize was 50 native shrubs and trees, which were planted in the area.

OPPOSITE, TOP to BOTTOM:
Construction of the stage area
in 1973.

Mr Gallagher addresses the
children at an early concert.
Preparing the new nature area
-Coolaburra bundi (see also
page 118). The newly
completed tennis courts
are in the background.

In 1969, the school's Rugby
Union Team won the "Bar-
ney Orrock" Shield in an
annual metropolitan schools
contest. Mr. N. Dayman
was the sports master.





Top: Parents co-operate with the Gross Motor Scheme which helps to develop co-ordination and pre-sport skills.
Bottom: Play acting – a mimed cricket match – in front of the class.

Leslie J.N. Shore 27/1/1976

Following Mr J. Gallagher's retirement, the present incumbent, Mr Les Shore, became Principal in January 1976. From the "Register of Admission" held in the Education Department Archives, it is revealed that Mr Shore was the first boy enrolled in the Kindergarten class in 1936. Mr Shore served the Education Department as a classroom teacher at Wentworth Central, Mullumbimby High, and Parramatta East, before being appointed as principal at Thiess Village (Snowy Mountains), Wee Waa Central, Werrington Park School for Special Purposes, and finally at Harrington Street, Cabramatta, before accepting his appointment to Castle Hill.

Enrolments for 1976 were again past the 1,000 mark, with 1,044 children in the school. The opening of two new schools in the area had brought about a temporary easing of the accommodation shortage in the school, but new subdivisions to the west of the school caused a recurrence of the problem as more students enrolled. The decrease in the number of children permitted in each class also contributed to the problem.

The Department of Education had, for several years, planned to consolidate both the Infants and Primary Departments on the western side of Pennant Street. It was decided to purchase a number of homes in Castle and Pennant Streets to allow for the proposed consolidation.

In 1976, at the end of the school year, Miss J. Dunn retired after 19 years as Infants' Mistress, and was succeeded at the commencement of the following year by Mrs J. Robertson.

Mrs Robertson introduced the Gross Motor Programme to develop balance, co-ordination and pre-sport skills, such as catching, throwing, tumbling and climbing.

Major improvements were carried out in the Infants' Playground in 1978. The weathershed, built in 1881, was demolished as it had become unsafe. Two areas of turf were laid, the asphalt was resurfaced and two large sandpits were built. Lines for games were painted onto the asphalt surfaces. With the increasing number of teachers appointed to the school, a car park was built on the primary site to ease the parking difficulties.

During 1979, the pupils at Castle Hill Public School were involved in various projects as part of the International Year of the Child. In the Primary Department, one such activity involved about 80 children who volunteered to lead horses each week for handicapped children at the Riding for Disabled Association property at Kellyville. This was particularly appropriate for the International Year of the Child, as the children were actively helping other children who needed such assistance.



Miss. Joan Dunn



The new Infants' Mistress, Mrs C. Harris was very proud when the children from her department presented Mr D. A. Swan, the Director General of Education, with a collection of self portraits and autobiographies as one of their contributions to the International Year of the Child. Mr Swan was pleased to accept the gifts, which he later hung in his office.

OPPOSITE , TOP: Castle Hill Public School Executive: Left to Right: Mr Geraghty, Deputy Principal; Mrs Parker, Deputy Mistress; Mr Shore, Principal; Mrs Oakes, Deputy Mistress; Mrs Harris, Infants' Mistress; Mr Barry, Assistant Principal.

BOTTOM: The Canteen, supervised by Mrs Drysdale (3rd from left), provides up to 1,300 lunches each week. Nearly 200 mothers are rostered over the month to assist with preparations.

Mr. Swan receives the Infants self portraits and autobiographies.





The School Today

In 1980, as Castle Hill Public School commences its 100th year, there are 727 Primary and 603 Infants children, making a total enrolment of 1330 children, with enrolments still increasing. The staff consists of a Principal, Infants' Mistress, Deputy Principal, Assistant Principal, two Deputy Mistresses and 43 teachers. In addition, there is a full time librarian, a part time librarian, a craft teacher, a resource teacher, three teachers' aides, three clerical assistants and a general assistant.

To cater for the extra children, a series of demountable buildings has been established in the Primary Department. The present day demountable is a comfortable room, usually fully carpeted and well appointed with modern furniture, a storeroom, a hatroom and thermostatically controlled heating; a far cry from the old temporary buildings that were once provided.

These rooms have been strategically placed, with trees and study areas located around them, to make the general appearance more attractive.

Bulldozers and graders have just completed clearing land bordering Castle Street, which had been purchased by the Department of Education to enlarge the school playground. It is envisaged that a playing field will eventually be established in this area, thus further enhancing what is already a fine playing space for the pupils.

Internally, the furniture and appearance of the rooms is quite different from the old, straight backed, heavy desks of long ago. The dim lighting has given way to bright rooms with the children's work on display in many novel and interesting ways. The furniture, now, is flexible in its use and basically comprises rectangular tables with chairs which are varied in size to suit the individual pupil. You will also find trapezoidal tables that are different shapes and can be arranged in various patterns to suit the needs of the class.

Children will often be found seated in groups rather than rows, enabling the teacher to cater for different levels within the classroom, working on group projects or simply in a social, working atmosphere.

Some rooms have been provided with "wet" areas where painting or experimental work can be easily carried out.

The difference in rooms and furniture could also be seen as a reflection of the changing curricula during the past one hundred years. A new syllabus in 1904 emphasised that pupils were "*not garbage tins to be filled by a litter of facts; instead they were individuals who also could search out information and learn for themselves at first hand under the guidance of teachers.*"

Since that time, naturally, there have been further changes in the syllabus and teaching methods. These changes have not occurred overnight, but gradually the teacher and text books were no longer considered the sole sources of information. Excursions, for instance, now perform an important function in all schools and Castle Hill and

OPPOSITE:
The School P & C Association organises a Hamburger Stall at the Castle Hill Show each year to raise funds. The fare is always popular with the children, who are wearing "Centenary" Tee Shirts.

BUTTERCUP CAKES & PIES



its surrounding districts provide a rich source of information of our early history, giving the children the opportunity to learn from first hand experience.

Many excursions have been arranged at Castle Hill and it is not uncommon to find teachers and pupils spending two or three days away on educational tours. Visits to the Snowy Mountains, Hunter Valley, South Coast and Canberra have been undertaken by Year Six pupils in the past few years, while Year Five has spent a week away each year at a National Fitness Camp.

Apart from excursions, outside activities such as gardening and nature study have flourished (e.g. "Coolaburraundi"), and audio-visual aids and scientific equipment have appeared in the school. Castle Hill is very well equipped both in the technological field and in the reading materials that add variety and interest to lessons.

This equipment has not been presented to the school as a "gift", but instead, many hours of hard work by parents and citizens in fund-raising activities have kept the school well supplied with these modern aids.

Indeed, the involvement of the community generally in schools has risen considerably over the last decade. At Castle Hill, parents help the Infants' Department with the Gross Motor Programme and the Primary Department with activities such as pottery, Yoga, Hobbytex, leatherwork, tennis and jazz ballet. The "extra-curricular" activities take place after school in the Primary Department and involve many of the school pupils who show an interest in these subjects, an interest that could be invaluable for them in the years that lie ahead.

While no mention has yet been made of the 3R's, Castle Hill is deeply concerned with this aspect of education and, although they may not take up 75% of the school day as once was the case in the previous century, a considerable amount of time is still spent on them.

All these changes have usually meant that teachers no longer spend most of their teaching days merely giving out facts for pupils to commit to memory; rather they use a combination of techniques, some old, others relatively new.

These days the most significant changes in the primary curriculum concern the way it is determined.

At one time the Department of Education prepared the curriculum and teachers were given instructions on what to teach. However, since 1960, the curriculum for primary schools has been becoming less specific. More and more, teachers have been told what to aim for in their teaching but told less and less about what to teach. It has been left to the schools to decide their policies and what should be taught.

Over the last one hundred years, education has changed in line with the society it serves. The staggering growth of technology and of human knowledge has made the curricula and teaching methods challenging for both pupils and teachers. No doubt the coming one hundred years will provide many further challenges for educators to meet the needs of their pupils.

OPPOSITE: Miss. Coffey with some of the children who do pottery as an after-school activity.



: "Breakthrough to Literacy" teaches pupils to read, allowing them to build their own sentences and develop reading skills at their own pace.

TOM: Cuisenaire Rods used to teach the meaning of numbers and their relationship to each other.



Kindergarten

KINDERGARTEN

GREEN: MISS B. BEVES

GIBSON Samuel
GRAVES David
HIRST Scott
MILNE Leon
MOULANG Grant
OWEN Matthew
PARMETTER Brad
PHILLIPS Kirt
SOTTER Jeremy
SPRINGER Stuart
WALLACE Neil
WHITTON Jamie
YULE Andrew
SCHUHMACHER Gareth
AUSTIN Haidee
BAIN Leah
BRADY Karina
BRADY Renae
CLARK Lisa
COOPER Vicki
ELMER Natasha
GILL Jennifer
GOVETT Sally
LAYTON Jodie
LOBB Katherine
MURY Sarah
NUTT Vivienne
ORPHIN Natalie
PANTAZIS Aikaterina (Cathy)
RUFFO Natalee
SMITH Monica

KINDERGARTEN

BLUE: MRS R. WHEATLEY

BROWN Nathan
CALLAGHAN Anthony
JAMIESON Bradley
KELLY Clive
KERR Jason
MANN Timothy
MUIR Scott
MULLER Matthew
PAPANDREA Michael
PROCTER Warwick
SAMPSON Troy
SAUNDERS Ryan
SICILIANO Frank
CHURCHER Mark
BAGSHAW Melissa
BRISCOE-HOUGH Michelle
BURGESS Nicole
CROUCH Sara
DOLLIN Belinda
FRITH Birgitte
GRUBB Melissa
HARTLEY Rachel
KHAWLY Greta
LEONARD Kathryn
McCRORY Christine
MILLNER Rachel
REIDY Caitlin
RONALDS Joanne
SAMPSON Kylee
SWADLING Sharon



Left to Right, Back Row: Mrs J. Armstrong, Mrs B. Beves,
Mrs M. Clancy, Miss T. Fedorenko.

Front Row: Mrs R. Wheatley, Mrs J. Sutton.

KINDERGARTEN

RED: MRS J. SUTTON
BARTHOLOMEW Kingsley

BATHUR David
BENSON Antony
BRAY Kyle
CAMPBELL Grant
CAMPBELL Mark
CHRISTOPHER James
HICKEY Adam
HUDSON Peter
JONES Neale
McKERN Simon
MERKEL Adrian
MOCKFORD Philip
PILLARS Joshua
RANDALL Robert (Bobby)
SAMPSON Michael
SMITH Michael
TAYLOR Cameron
TWEEDALE Cameron
CAMPBELL Mark
DILLON Kerrie
DREDGE Sarah
FIELD Simone
FORSHAW Ingrid
GILBERT Joanne
HUMBY Erika
INNES Rachel
JAMESON Patricia
JOHNSON Laurinda
McILWAIN Julie-Anne
SIMPSON Michelle
SPETH Julie
CALVI Lillian
GIUDICE Melissa

KINDERGARTEN

PURPLE: MRS J. ARMSTRONG
COYLE Matthew

HOON Peter
MCALOON James
MAATHUIS Justin
PARKINSON Jonathon
PRINGGOHARGONO Indra
SOUTHEY Cameron
SWAIN Jason
TAYLOR Matthew
ANDIA Laura
CALOON Elizabeth
CLARKE Rachael
COOK Justine
CREE Amanda
DOWLING Clair
FRANK Christy
HAIGH Belinda
HILL Jacqueline
MOLYNEAUX Kelly
SOUDAHOFF Anna
STANLEY Jodie
STAPLES Melanie
TENNANT Angela
BOLLARD Tracy
YOUNG Eloise
SALMON Belinda
CROOK Anna
RICHARDSON Rebecca
CROWLEY Shannon

KINDERGARTEN

SILVER: MRS M. CLANCY

BURGESS Matthew
CHIA Richard
CHILD William
COX Anthony
CRAWFORD Justin
DUNLOP Timothy
FROST Glenn
HAMPSON Peter
HARE Wayne
IRISH Paul
JAMES Brendon
MEADOWS Benjamin
MOUNTFORD Rodney
ROLLINGS Brent
SULLIVAN Nicholas
TAYLOR Gregory
BULL Karen
BURLEIGH Tiffany
DREW Kylie
EKE Jennifer
GREENWOOD Natasha
HUSSEY Tania
JONES Marika
McADAM Heather
McKINNON Sarah
MITCHELL Sheryn
O'MARA Claire
PALMIER Louise
POBJE Kim
PRIESTLEY Megan
HARRISS Deborah
MARCAR Katie

KINDERGARTEN

YELLOW: MISS T. FEDORENKO

BAIRD Michael
BOYTON Luke
CLEMENT Grant
DELANEY John
FISHBURN Brett
GERZANICS Daniel
JASPER Mark
JONES Barnaby
KELLY Adam
LAIRD Cameron
LESLIE Cameron
LOY Michael
MALONEY John
MORAS Adam
MORRISON Scott
KUSELY Peter
ALCHIN Lisa
BRACKEN Natalie
CORBETT Stephanie
DAVIES Trisha
DORAHY Emma
GRAHAM Kate
IDDLES Brooke
IMRIE Michelle
McGUIRK Lara
MANCONE Maria
PRICE Jodie
PURDUE Sarah
SADDINGTON Sharon
SPENCE Emily
WARBRICK Nicole
CROW Amelia

Year One

1 BLUE: MRS R. CAVANAGH



BIRKS Ashley
BROOME Gavin
BUXTON Stuart
EZZY Cameron
HADDON Benjamin
LONGLEY Stephen
McDARMONT Colin
McDONALD David
MORTIMER James
NAGLE John
NEAVE Justin
NIX Stuart
PICONE Matthew
RICHARDSON Scott
SINCLAIR Todd
St. CLAIR Cameron
STEWART Andrew
TAYLOR Justyn
TURNBULL Dean
TYE Stuart
WEST Darius
ANDERSON Nicole
BYTHEWAY Heidi
CLIFTON Leanne
HUTCHINS Rachael
JEFFERIS Katrina
JOYCE Samantha
KEALY Venessa
LEOTTA Deborah
MARTIN Kelly
SHAW Elizabeth
SIMS Jean
WATSON Sara-Jane



1 SILVER: MISS D. FLOGEL 1 TAN: MRS P. KNIGHT

BENTLEY Adam
BLACKBURNE Anthony
BLANCH Andrew
CALDON Patrick
DENNING Brent
DREEVES Stuart
HALL Craig
HEVESI-NAGY Ashley
JOHNSON Andrew
LESLIE Graham
LIM Kar Soon
MILIAUSKAS Ben
SAUNDERS Brett
SMITH Matthew
SOUDAKOFF Nicholas
THOMPSON Eden
PAKSEC Joseph
BAXTER Sarah
BERGER Johanne
BLOOM Susanne
CARDIFF Nicole
CASPARSZ Rochelle
DAVIDSON Angela
GUNDARA Natalie
MARSH Nicole
PIGGOTT Tania
PREECE Kirsten
RAFTY Louise
SINCLAIR Kitsy
SMITH Sue-Ellen
STACHURSKI Katherine
WAKE Angela

BANKS Jason
BYRNE Andrew
CREALY Benjamin
EDWARDS Glenn
FRANKS Matthew
GRAHAM Lachlan
GRAY Gavin
HEALEY Stephen
HERETH Matthew
HERMITAGE Matthew
JOHNSON Ben
LEE Everett
LYSAGHT Troy
MILES Timothy
ROUGGOS Alexander
SAUNDERS Matthew
STONEHAM Scott
WRIGHT Malcolm
THOMPSON Simon
BARLING Hayley
BENZIE Tara
BUTCHER Renee
FABIAN Heidi
McKERN Stephanie
McKINNON Kerrie
McKNIGHT Nicole
OTTON Natalie
ROBINSON Deborah
ROTHWELL Joanna
SALMON Amanda
McANDREW Kim

1 YELLOW: MISS M. FOLEY

CLEARY David
CLELAND Michael
De BEAR Aron
DREW Alexander
FORSAITH Stuart
GLEDHILL Adam
HARE Michael
HOUGH Christopher
KOLLER Paul
MURPHY Anthony
ROCK Howard
TEO Yu-Jen
VINCIN Nathan
WHYTE Peter
WYATT Steven
BARTON Heidi
CLELAND Nicole
LEES Kelly
MacASKILL Heather
McKINNON Le-Anne
MANSFIELD Sarah
MULLAN Rosaline
PAGE Alison
VASILIOU Helen
WHITE Rebecca
MUHLSIMMER Sonya

1 RED: MISS J. MORRIS

CAMPBELL Matthew
FRAY Russell
GASSER Steven
HILTON Ashley
JONES Craig
LOPA Scott
McDONALD Malcolm
McINTOSH David
MORRISON Craig
MURDOCCA Renato
ORTON Luke
RESKOV Dolan
ROBINSON Scott
WOOD Darren
WOODWARD Gordon
YANG Jason
BLACK Benjamin
ARENT Katrina
BOHN Jennifer
COOKE Belinda
CURTIN Amber
DEROME Nicole
DIBBLE Kylie
GRAY Bernadette
LITTLEJOHN Shellane
MOORE Kelly
PAGE Julie
REIDY Louise
SMITH Belinda
SMITH Miranda



Left to Right, Back Row: Mrs S. Oakes, Mrs N. Mayan, Miss J. Morris, Mrs R. Cavanagh, Miss M. Foley.
Front Row: Miss L. Draper, Mrs P. Knight, Miss D. Flogel.

OPPOSITE:

Top: The Listening Post is used for many activities. These children listen to a story and follow it in their books.

Bottom: Broadcast T.V. is used on a regular basis for language, music and current affairs programmes.

1 PURPLE: MISS L. DRAPER

ANDERSON Paul
BRIMS Damian
BUERCKNER Scott
CARR Matthew
COLEMAN Todd
FISHER Robert
GIOELLO Franco
GORRELL Adam
FLOOD Hilton
KEOGH Scott
KISS Andrew
MITCHELL Shaun
PAPOULIAS Christos
RYDER Mark
SCANLAN Darren
TOWNSEND Rohan
WALKOM Dean
YATES Grant
BARNES Susan
CHALMERS Allison
CHISHOLM Kylie
FARRAR Kelly
FRANCIS Jane
JOHNSTON Lyndall
MEAKER Samantha
MILLINGTON Joanne
NELSON Kylie
STIRK Nicole
ZERBACH Nikki
OSBORNE Tracey
BUCKLEY Debbie

1 GREEN: MRS N. MAYAN

BOHMAN Adam
BROTHERS Kyle
COCO Salvators (Sam)
COOK Glenn
COOKE Bradley
FISHBURN Scott
HORNER Michael
KELLY Ryan
PADDOCK Christopher
STANLEY Nathan
VERCOE Glen
WAIGHTS Brendon
WARBRICK Leigh
WILLIAMS Stephen
XEGAS Con
SCHUHMACHER Adam
WHITE David
ADAMSON Debra
ATKINS Sharon
CRAIK Rebecca
CUNNINGHAM Rachel
GAWITH Vanessa
GREEN Rebecca
FRITH Greta
HOURIGAN Elise
JAMESON Catherine
MANN Rebecca
MORAS Amanda
SHUTTLEWORTH Brooke
TURNER Rachel
WALKER Sharndra

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91
2 12 22 32 42 52 62 72 82 92
3 13 23 33 43 53 63 73 83 93
4 14 24 34 44 54 64 74 84 94
5 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 85 95
6 16 26 36 46 56 66 76 86 96
7 17 27 37 47 57 67 77 87 97
8 18 28 38 48 58 68 78 88 98
9 19 29 39 49 59 69 79 89 99



Year Two

2 TAN: MRS T. SMITH

BOXALL Lynton
BRIMS Michael
BURGESS Timothy
CAUGHLAN Adam
GOVETT Ben
MORTIMER Grant
MOUNTFORD Bradley
ORLIZKI Andre
PILLARS Dale
REYNOLDS Justin
ROOKE Peter
SAUNDERS Lincoln
SAUNDERS Martin
SLADE Timothy
TAN Aaron
TWEEDALE Peter
BROOME Jason
ATKINS Wendy
BEAVER Nicole
CAMPBELL Jennifer
CHRISTIE Joanna
COLLEY Melinda
De BEAR Angelique
FARTHING Michelle
KOLOSQUE Joanne
MURPHY Catherine
NG Dawn
ORPHIN Cassandra
RICHARDSON Natasha
SIMPSON Janine
STEWART Catherine
VASILIOU Penny
ROMAN Christina
O'MARA Alexandra

2 YELLOW: MRS E. LUCK

BARNES Gavin
BOTT Kendall
EMERSON Joshua
EVRIDIPOU Terry
FRAY Derrick
HALL Matthew
JESSEL Angus
MERKEL Paul
MITCHELL Cameron
TURNER Steven
WILBERFORCE Scott
WOOD Mark
WILLS Kevin
BERGER Linda
BOLLARD Belinda
BUFFARD Maud
DAY Leanne
FISHBURN Tanya
FRANKLIN Jennifer
HACKETT Kathryn
KLIMCKE Kellie
MULLER Kim
OWEN Sharon
RICKETTS Lisa
SHEATHER Louise
SMITH Rachelle
EDWARDS Rachael
READ Victoria
BAYVEL Carolyn
HOOPER Louise

2 PURPLE: MRS L. WEBB

ANDERSON Brett
ANDREW Darryn
AXIAK Gavin
BAIN Mark
BORONSKI Joshua
BRADBURY Daniel
CRAIG Stuart
DAWSON Paul
GOWAN David
GILDER Andrew
JONES Andrew
MANCONE Anthony
MATTHEWS Timothy
STEPHENS Geoffrey
ZBAEREN Sascha
KIRBY Craig
KIRK Stuart
ADAMS Kathryn
BAIRD Kylie
BURGESS Simone
COLLERSON Melanie
DELANEY Kylie
DONALD Kate
GLASSON Julie
JESSEL Fleur
KING Paula Jane
REES Natalie
SPENCE Sarah
VALICH Samantha
WOODHOUSE Emma
COOPER Louise
CREE Jacqueline

2 RED: MRS M. SMITH

ADAMS Benjamin
AXIAK Phillip
BROCKMANN Kristian
CAMPBELL Michael
COOPER Christopher
GORTON Marcus
HASTINGS Darryn
INNIS Wayne
IVERACH Matthew
JONES Russell
McDONALD Rodney
MUHLSIMMER Adrian
SMITH Russell
SOTTER Damien
BELMONTE Tiziana
BRADFORD Amanda
BRYANT Kirsten
CARL Svanna
CORBETT Heidi
EVANS Kelly
GAY Joanna
KORAIEM Sally
LAMB Karen
LITTLE Jenny
LOBB Shelley
MULHERIN Kathryn
PURDY Katheryn
ROSE Katrina
SCOTT Joanne
SOPHOCLEOUS Catherine
THOMPSON Leanne
LOVE Samantha



Left to Right, Back Row: Mrs T. Smith, Mrs N. Pain, Mrs L. Webb,
Mrs M. Smith.
Front Row: Mrs D. Crossingham, Mrs E. Luck.

OPPOSITE:

The Kodaly method is being used to introduce children to music and improve their listening and sense of rhythm.

2 GREEN: MRS N. PAIN

CROCKFORD Shaun
DENT Bradley
EKE Richard
HODGSON Wesley
LEE Gregory
LITTLEJOHN Jamin
MAUDE Matthew
MC AULIFFE Peter
MAY Stephen
MILNE Darren
PHILLIPS David
SALES Adam
STERLAND Peter
SUMMONS Matthew
TOOMEY Jason
ALLEN Kylie
ANNIS Brancesca
BAGSHAW Karen
BULL Lisa
BRADBURN Heidi
COOK Melissa
CROOK Jody
CUTLER Deanna
HADDON Fiona
HOLLAND Susan
KENNEDY Sara
MUNCE Natalie
OSBORN Jennifer
SCOTT Jennifer
SMITH Leisha
WADE Kathryn
WALSH Camilla

2 BLUE: MRS D. CROSSINGHAM

BOURCHIER Wayne
DREW Gavin
FIFIELD Grant
FRYER Andrew
HALPIN Steven
HAYHOE David
KELLY Nigel
KHAWLY Orlando
KOUTS Mark
NICHOLSON David
STEWART Matthew
THOMSON Matthew
WILSON Darran
WAIGHTS Rodney
BARTON Del
CHRISTOPHER Louise
ECOB Melinda
HIGGINS Rachel
HUXLEY Gillian
KERR Amanda
McKINNON Kylie
MASON Suzanne
NIKOLIC Pushpa
OSBORNE Karen
McDOCKER Heather
SEYMOUR Sonia
SWAN Lisa Jane
SOLDATOS Nancy
SOUTHEY Nicole
WARREN Tracey
WUPPER Linda
SIMPSON Kylie
BENSON Catherine

Year Three

3C: MRS PARKER

CONSTABLE Aaron
CRAIK Matthew
DORAHY Christopher
HALL Anthony
HAINES Glen
HOLDER Kenneth
KUIPERS Gregor
PREECE Andrew
RANDALL Peter
RICKETTS Brett
SINCLAIR Mitchell
STEPNEY Brett
VARVARESSOS Theo
AITKEN Jennifer
BRACKEN Abi
CHIA Stephanie
COOK Natalie
CREALY Sonja
CROKE Amanda
ELAND Jennifer
GASSER Julie
GREENWOOD Trina
JONES Rebecca
LOPA Melissa
LUSH Katherine
MACRI Belinda
PARKES Michelle
PARKINSON Michelle
SUTTON Simone
WYATT Jodi

3H: MRS DUNCAN

BLANCH Steven
COOK Darren
DOYLE Christopher
IDDLES Brendan
IRISH Mark
JONES Paul
KERR Stephen
McDONALD Steven
RUSSELL Damien
SPENCE Darian
WALLACE Adam
ANDREW Belinda
BLOOM Carolyn
BROCKMANN Tamara
EDWARDS Linda
EZZY Katrina
GARROWAY Kim
GITTOES Sharon
GEEN Suzanne
HACKETT Elizabeth
HEWSON Kristina
JAMIESON Charmaine
LAST Karen
LUSH Georgia
McCALL Elizabeth
TWIBLE Elisa
YATES Kelly



3D: MRS NAYLOR

BURGESS Phillip
CHALMERS Joshua
COX Murray
DONALD Michael
DOWLING Joshua
GAN Adrian
MacANDREW Derek
McKINNON Steven
NEEF John
NEISH Murray
PARROTT Steven
SINCLAIR Russell
ARKELL Alison
AUSTIN Danielle
BONNICI Katherine
BRADBURY Nicola
CRAIG Joanna
DAVIES Nichola
KENT Jane
LUSH Victoria
McFARLAND Corinne
McMAHON Robyn
MURY Bronwyn
ORTON Adele
PARR Symantha
PROCTOR Simeone
RAWLINSON Katie
SLADE Katherine
TURNER Jane
WALKER Suzanne

3S: MRS VALICH

BLOOM Peter
BRIMS Richard
CADZOW Christopher
COHEN Simon
DOWNING Mathew
HOEFLAKE Scott
KELLY Jonathon
McCABE Mark
McKINNON Andrew
McLAUGHLIN Roger
MARSHALL Gavin
PARKINSON David
PEOPLES Lee
SMITH Aaron
TARNO Trevor
TYE Simon
CHARLES Kelly
DONOHOO Gamble
EDWARDS Michelle
ELLIOTT Belinda
HUMBY Kristina
HURD Catherine
LLOYD Naomi
McMILLAN Kylie
NELSON Danielle
NIKOLIC Shanthi
PARMETER Joanne
STANTON Jodie
WARREN Linda
WHYTE Melissa

3T: MR BAWDEN

DREDGE Christopher
HERETH Andrew
HOYLE Benjamin
JOHNSTONE Ian
KEOGH Darren
KINSELLA Sean
KOUTS Adam
MCNEILL Gavin
MOXHAM Jeffrey
MULLER Gaven
MUNACHEN John
PLACE Guy
WOODHOUSE Scott
BELMONTE Romina
FAN Monica
FIELD Melinda
FRANKS Heidi
LEE Belinda
MANDEL Kim
PALMIER Rachel
RICE Fiona
ROSSI Alida
SHEEN Patricia
VERMEULEN Nicole

3E: MISS CROWE

BARNES Gary
CLEMENT Colin
DART Peter
KING Benjamin
LAWSON Rodney
McCLELLAND Adam
MILLS Jonathon
MURRAY Peter
RAWLINSON Michael
ROSIER Jason
SUGAR John
TAYLOR Mark
VICKERY Jason
WEBSTER Gavin
Cavanagh Simone
CONNELL Sophie
JONES Robyn
McAULIFFE Kathryn
McINTOSH Tina
MONCUR Bronwyn
NIKOLIC Kusumalatha
OSBORN Elizabeth
PAPANDREA Michelle
REES Allison
ROTHWELL Heather
ROUGGOS Georgina
SWAN Sarah
TOWNSEND Melanie
WOODWARD Cynthia

3P: MR T. PLATT

COOKE Derek
FARRAR David
HEMMINGS Jeffrey
HORNER Anthony
INNIS Dean
McCULLOCH William
MATTHEWS Paul
NUGENT Mark
PRISK Matthew
RAFTY Jason
STARR Bradley
WINCH Richard
HARRIS Corey
ALEXANDER Karen
BLACK Nicole
BOLTON Tanya
BUTCHER Simone
CATTAN Tiffany
CRANE Sheryl
FALLON Kathryn
FRYER Kirsty
JESSELL Faith
McDARMONT Kerrie
MATTHEW Kylie
PAGE Melissa
PRIESTLEY Kelly
SEACH Melanie
TAYLOR Heidi

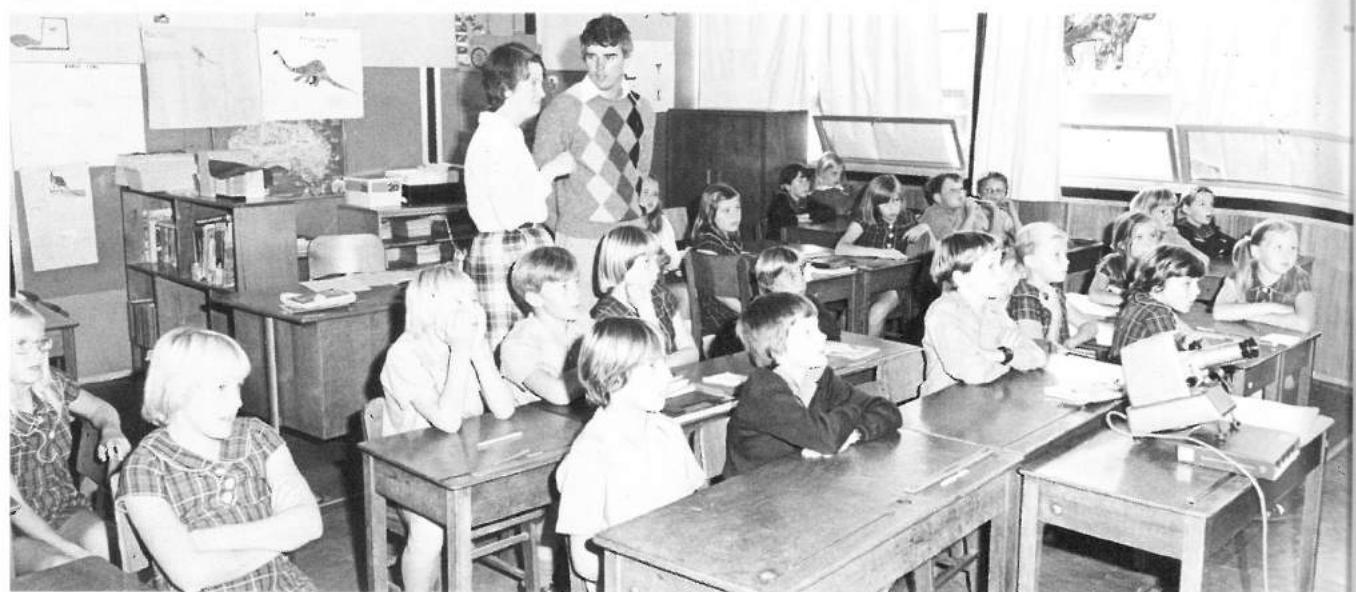


Left to Right: Mrs E. Duncan, Mrs G. Naylor, Mr T. Platt, Mr P. Bawden, Mrs D. Valich, Miss L. Crowe, Mrs I. Parker.

OPPOSITE:

Top: At 3rd Grade assembly each week children receive Merit Awards for good work.

Bottom: The police make an annual visit to school to lecture on road safety.



Year Four

4H: MR FLOYD

ANDIA Eric
CHALMERS Jamie
CLIFTON Stephen
DREDGE Rohan
HICKS Malcolm
HIGGINS Jeremy
HOCKING Mark
HUDSON Grant
HUSSEY Antony
LOVELL David
MASON Paul
PRON Shane
WASIOIWYCH Andrew
YOUNG Todd
BAGSHAW Kim
BANKS Natalie
BIRD Kylie
CARL Daneka
CARL Erika
CORNISH Kerrie
CROWLEY Paulette
HICKSON Susan
HORNER Catherine
JOHNSTON Megan
MCVEY Shelley
PHILLIPS Lisa
RAYNHAM Jennifer
SMITH Honnie
WHITE Ngarie
WRIGHT Georgina

4D: MRS YOUNG

BOWN Sean
CLELAND Gregory
CROKER Nicholas
DAVIES Darrin
DAY Andrew
EASTON Scott
EVRIPIODOU Adam
FRANKLIN Andrew
HIGGINBOTHAM Ian
HOLLAND Brett
HURD Matthew
KITCHENER Matthew
LITTLE Robert
MARSH Tony
MJADWESCH Raymond
THOMAS Richard
ALKADAMANI Rima
BRAY Christine
CAUGHLAN Leanne
CHOW Su-Sin
COLLINS Jacki
FRITH Nikole
GILDER Belinda
HODGE Julie
LAYTON Sonia
LOWE Nadine
McCoy Janelle
MEAKER Joanna
MORRISON Donna
PIKE Julie
SANDERSON Natasha
SMITH Hayley

4P: MR LYNE

ALLAN Rodney
BOURCHIER Geoffrey
CHISHOLM Darren
EYLES Matthew
FARBEY Mark
HAMPSON Wayne
HERRMANN Bernhard
HEWITT Bradley
LONGLEY Daniel
PILKINGTON Kent
ROOK David
SMITH Sean
SUTHERLAND David
THOMPSON Warren
WICKENDEN Jonathon
BELL Daralynn
BOTTOMLEY Joanne
DENNING Katrina
DUNCAN Georgina
FABIAN Yvette
GREGOR Rosemarie
McDONALD Melissa
McFARLAND Naomi
MacALPINE Kylie
MAINO Nadia
MURDOCCA Marisa
PAGE Deidre
PARMETER Kim
PETRIE Alessandra
PICONE Christine
SIMPSON Katrina

4E: MR GARRETY

ARTIS Simon
CHALMERS Andrew
DREW Benjamin
FARTHING Andrew
FROST Andrew
HARTWELL Jonas
JACKSON Stephen
KINSELLA Brett
MARTIN Sam
NEWMAN Bruce
REYNOLDS Andrew
WHYTE Michael
WILES Andrew
BAIN Rachel
BLYTH Kellie
CARRICK Joanne
CHRISTOPHER Nicola
COHEN Gillian
COOPER Arlene
GIBSON Rebecca
HALPIN Rebecca
HEALEY Nathalie
HOURIGAN Carmel
HOYLE Sally
LLOYD Kellie
MACRAE Lyndi
WARD-COLLINS Amanda
WARMAN Christine
WRIGHT Christine
CROOK Suzanne



Left to Right: Mr P. Floyd, Mrs V. Young, Mr J. Whittaker, Mrs W. Southwell, Mr P. Garrety, Mr S. Lyne.

OPPOSITE:

Mrs. Wiseman, the Resource Teacher, helps both in class-work (Top) with the EDL speed reading machine and (centre) with a withdrawal group for remedial reading.

Bottom: Mike Watson with the 6th Grade gymnastics squad.

4C: MR WHITTAKER

BAXTER Andrew
CUNNINGHAM Paul
DALY Matthew
FARDOULIS Garry
FLAMER-CALDERA Marc
KAVANAGH David
LARKIN Andrew
PAYNE Gregory
RONALDS David
SAUNDERS Benjamin
SINCLAIR Andrew
TAYLOR Graeme
VALICH Simon
VENTURA Michael
WALKER Jason
BADE Emma
BRADFORD Pepita
BUERCKNER Donna
CHURCHER Kerryn
DILLON Lynette
EVANS Toni
FAIRFAX Natasha
HOARE Jodie
JOHNSTON Natasha
MUDDLE Leonie
ORLIZKI Tanya
SAUNDERS Tiffany
SIMS Michelle
VASILIOU Andriana
WUPPER Sharon
BUCKLEY Vicki

4S: MRS SOUTHWELL

ADAMS Michael
ADAMSON Ronald
BOWMAN Christopher
CAMPBELL David
EDWARDS Stephen
FORD Warwick
GILLINGHAM Steven
JENKINS Luom
JUCHAU Guy
LENNOX William
MCKENZIE Richard
MATTHEWS Donald
RAWLINSON David
SMITH Shaun
SUGAR Andrew
WALKER Mark
BROMAGE Sharon
CRAIG Nicole
GRAY Cherallynn
GREEN Sharmayne
HUMBY Sharron
JAMES Sally
KOLLER Anne
McKNIGHT Lynette
MYERS Amanda
NEWSOME Tania
PENNEY Katherine
SMALLBONE Liesl
WAKE Katharine
WONG Lienne
WONG-SEE Linda



Year Five

5C: MR BARRY

BLOOM Michael
BOURKE David
CAMERON Grant
DAVIES Grant
DAWSON Scott
ECOB Matthew
GAY Darren
HOURIGAN Christopher
LEOTTA Mark
McINTOSH Jason
MIDDLETON John
MUNCE Darren
NUGENT Paul
REYNOLDS Joshua
SAYERS Peter
STEPHENS Darren
WARREN Alan
WILKINS Robert
BLACKBURNE Jeanette
BOOLE Cindy
BORONSKI Pita
HODGSON Angela
JACHAU Mireille
LOWE Amanda
McCULLOCH Alison
MARSHALL Kylie
PAGE Penny
TEO Hsu Ming
WHITELY Clover
STEPNEY Sheree

5P: MISS COFFEY

BRIMS Wayne
BUCKINGHAM Graham
BURGESS Damien
COCO Angelo
DIBLEY Glenn
DURRANT Kyle
FRANKS Cameron
HOLLAND David
HOWARD Wayne
ORLIZKI Paul
PICKERING Matthew
SHEEN Douglas
TWIBLE Grant
TYE Jason
VO Triciao
WATSON Vincent
WOODWARD Ian
WRIGHT James
ADAMS Sarah
COX Fiona
HERETH Cindy
LONGLEY Sandra
MAKINSON Gae
MILLAR Deborah
NASH Alexandra
PACEY Sharon
PARKES Katherine
SMITH Lara
STEPHENS Michelle
ZERBACH Zacki

5H: MR LAW

CROKE Shane
DAY Stephen
GOEDDE Walter
HOEFLAKE Gerard
HUNTLEY Darren
McKEOWN Raymond
McNEILL Andrew
MATTHEWS Scott
MORTIMER Stuart
NEWMAN Timothy
OOI Justin
ROWNTREE Keith
RUSSELL Gerard
SINCLAIR Craig
SCOTT Andrew
THOMSON David
TURNER Evan
WOOD Justin
ARKELL Jennifer
CASH Alison
GORTON Katherine
HARRISON Janele
HIRSCH Arianne
LAWSON Sharon
LLOYD Susan
O'BRIEN Kylie
PAKSEC Lillian
ROOT Angela
ROWLAND Leanne
WASIOWYCH Christine

5S: MR W. ROBSON

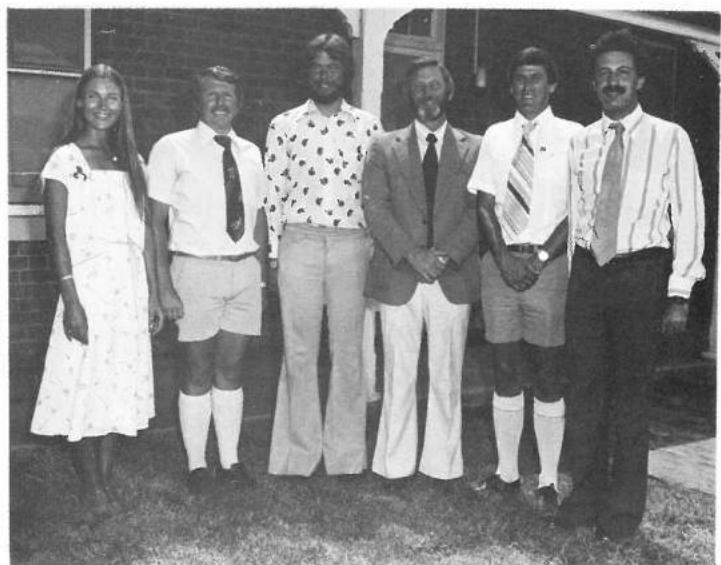
COMER Scott
CONNELL George
KEALY David
KIRKBY Ian
LEES Christopher
McKENZIE Andrew
MANDIN Peter
MAY Peter
ROWNTREE Stuart
RUDLOFF Mark
SHUTTLEWORTH Timothy
STEFFEL Michael
SUTHERLAND Stephen
TELEKI Paul
WADE Robert
WOODS Andrew
ATHANS Dennis
BICE Janelle
CREALY Sarah
ELLIOTT Janine
FISHBURN Joanne
GITTOES Angela
KERR Anne
KLINDER Julie
LOVE Charlene
OEI Su-Lee
ROTHWELL Lara
STEELE Cherrie
WHITEMAN Joann

5D: MR G. ROBERTS

BARTHOLOMEW Sean
BONNICI Michael
BRACE Brinley
CLIFTON Neil
CROUCH Martin
DALE Stephen
DENNING Rodney
ELLIOTT David
HODGE David
JONES Timothy
KISSELL Todd
KOLOSQUE Darren
NEVILLE Paul
POTTER Christopher
ROACH David
SHAW Nigel
SMITH Andrew
WALKOM Jason
BOODY Tanya
CALLAGHAN Louise
COOKE Michelle
CRIBB Natalie
CROKER Jennifer
DENTON Fiona
DRIVER Michelle
EV RIPIDOU Angela
GORE Rebecca
HARE Lynette
MAUDE Jacqueline
WARNER Leith

5E: MR JACOB

ALEXANDER Scott
AUNGLE Martin
BAGOIEN Janek
DRUMMOND Jason
GIACOMELLI Kingsley
GORTON James
GRAY Darren
HARRIS Kieran
HOLLAND Scott
KHAWLY Jason
MC COLL Alastair
MAINO Grant
READON David
ROWE Daniel
SIMPSON Scott
SUTTON Mark
WILSON Brett
BEER Belinda
CRAIG Louise
DENT Kylie
DEVINE Stephanie
DORAHY Sarah
DRIVER Suzanne
HARWOOD Elisa
LUNDBERG Jenny
MACRI Carmel
MINAHAN Cathy
MORTIMER Megan
SALES Ngaire
THOMAS Amara



Left to Right: Miss J. Coffey, Mr G. Roberts, Mr W. Robson, Mr R. Barry, Mr R. Law, Mr P. Jacobs.

OPPOSITE:

Top: Mr. Lyne rehearses the school orchestra.

Bottom: Children participate in the annual Wreath Laying Ceremony for Anzac Day.



Year Six

6C: MR G. SMITH

ALCOCK David
BRAY Paul
BRIANT Christopher
BUCKLEY Adam
COLLINS Guy
DARE Keiron
DART Stuart
DREDGE Stephen
ECKERSLEY Ian
HAGENS Benjamin
HO Kingsley
LOVE Dean
MARSHALL Gary
MITCHELL Garret
NG Karl
ROACH Jason
WRIGHT David
BARNES Janelle
BRYANT Kylie
CHOW Su-Min
CONROY Fiona
CRAIG Paula
HICKS Joanna
LYNCH Sarah
MUHLSIMMER Karen
PRICE Katrina
RAMSDEN Sandra
RIETDYK Heather
SMITH Karina
SMITH Nicola
WILSON Nicole
TAYLOR Maxine

6H: MISS K. SMITH

BARLA Angelo
BAXTER Philip
BIERI Kurt
CARRICK Stephen
COCKBURN Angus
CRANE Robert
EASTON David
HIBBERT Lincoln
HO Tuck
McCLELLAN Gary
McGILLIVRAY Andrew
MANNING Christopher
MIFSUD Paul
PLACE Clyde
PLASS Michael
WILKINS Campbell
VALENSISE Robert
BENTLEY Amanda
Cavanagh Marcella
CHOY Janelle
CLEARY Karen
DONALDSON Carol
EDWARDS Kerry
EXTON Karla
McMAHON Kim
MURRAY Debbie
REES Jackie
SMITH Dianne
SOPHOCLEOUS Natalie
TYE Elizabeth
WEBBER Judith

6P: MRS WYATT

BANCROFT Mark
BUCKINGHAM Brett
COOPER Jeremy
DENBY Jonathan
FABRI Quintin
HARBORNE Stuart
KARLOV Timothy
KLIMCKE David
LUCK Ian
MONAGHAN Grant
PAINE David
RATHBORNE Paul
SMITH Scott
THOMPSON Justin
WALKER Andrew
BLYTH Andrew
CLARK Narelle
CONNELL Jenny
COOK Simone
EDWARDS Julie
EDWARDS Karen
EVANS Brooke
HODGSON Alison
MACMINN Angela
MINTON Michelle
MONCUR Lisa
NEEF Rosamunde
PENNEY Michelle
ROBINSON Kerry
SYERS Kelly
WOOD Vanessa

6S: MRS HERWIG

BRADFORD Timothy
BUCKINGHAM Darren
ELAND David
FAIRFAX Philip
GREEN Todd
HAMPSON Russell
LYSAHTH Shayne
MCNEILL Craig
MJAD WESCH Norman
MORTIMER James
PATTERSON David
PURCHASE John
SMITH Peter
VO Namtrung
WILLMER Rodney
CORBY Roger
GAVELLAS Irene
HODGSON Catherine
HOLDER Catherine
JESSEL Kimberley
LONGLEY Ruth
MACRAE Joanne
MONAGHAN Kim
MUDDLE Vanessa
SHAW Leigh
TADMAN Cathryn
TARNO Natasha
TEO Hsu-Li
WOODS Nerida
WONG Louise
MEADOWS Sarah
SMITH Maree

6D: MR LISTON

BLOOM Stuart
DASH Stuart
FARBEY Gavin
HOULCROFT Thomas
INNIS Grant
JOHNSTON Mathew
KIRBY David
KNOWLES Michael
LAST Peter
McCRORY Graham
McDONALD Timothy
MIROSEVICH Richard
MURPHY Peter
SUMMONS Jamie
WILSON Andrew
SMITH Paul
BARTHOLOMEW Vikki
BUCKINGHAM Yvette
COOK Louise
COOPER Katrina
FROST Merilyn
HALL Alison
HOARE Necola
KAVANAGH Suzanne
MANCELL Stephanie
MORTIMER Kerrie
PEOPLES Tanya
PIKE Sharon
SEAMAN Kathy
SHAW Fionna
TAYLOR Roslynne

OVERLEAF:

Mrs. Wyatt rehearses the 5th and 6th grade choir for their performance at the Department's Centenary Picnic.



Left to Right: Mr G. Smith, Mrs A. Wyatt, Miss K. Smith, Mrs D. Herwig, Mr E. Liston.

OPPOSITE:

Top: Library skills are developed from an early age to help with reading and research. The video recorder now supplements films and resource material.

Bottom: Coolaburragundi now provides an area where nature can be studied at first hand.



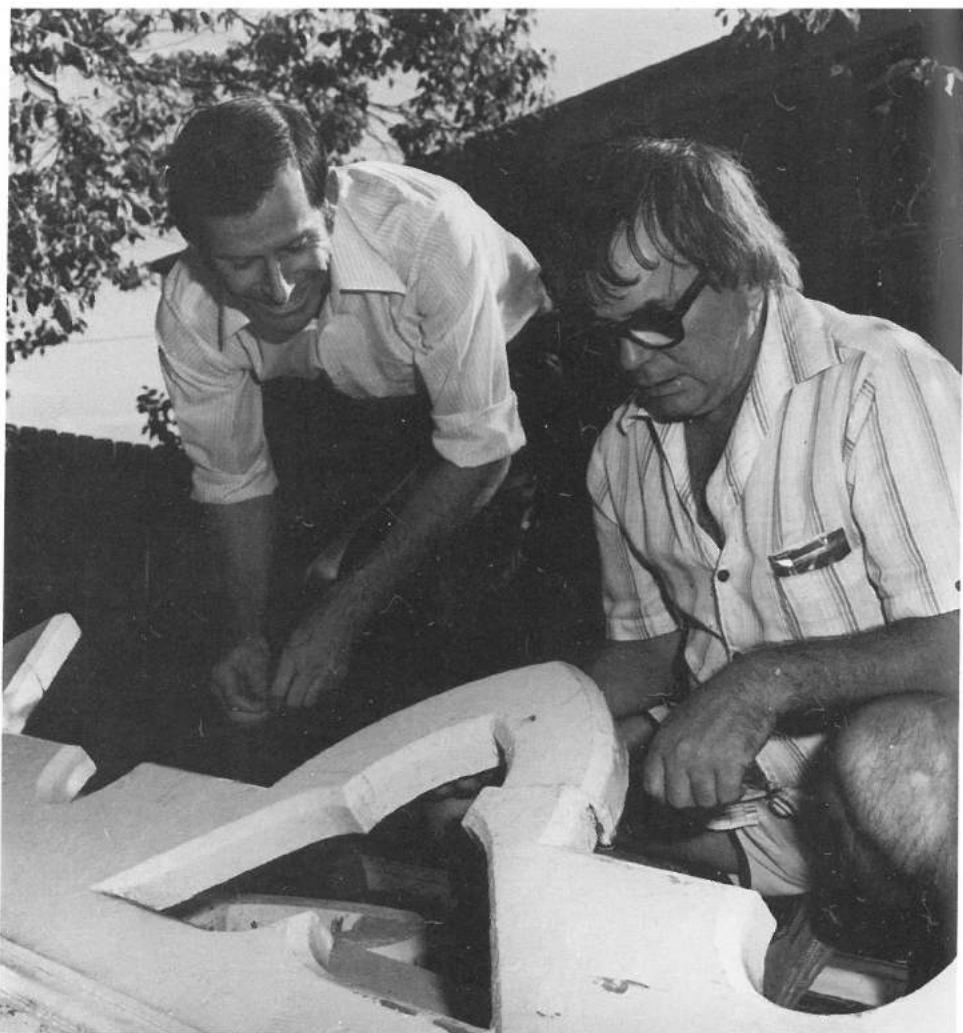


Restoration

It has one of the few schools
dence attached, left in New
iles. At the end of 1979 the
overnment granted \$50,000
the restoration of this
building. The grant covers
work to the roof, further
on of the fire damaged interior
and of the weatherboard

itect and contractor have
o the original plans and
tions. Where details were not
site and photographic evidence
used to establish authenticity,
possible original materials have
relied rather than replacing them.
of Centenary Fund Raising
ee aims to complete the
in of the building to establish
ctioning educational museum
v school children throughout

Jimmo (left) Project Architect
storation, and Mr William
Contractor, examine the original
which is to be repaired and
to one of the northern gables.
Hand-split shingles made at
wn near Wauchope are being
the roof.



A SHORT HISTORY OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Only a handful of children jumped ashore at Sydney Cove in 1788, yet within a short time several dame schools had begun operating. Other schools followed in the 1790s. These early schools developed because it was believed that unless the "rising generation" was rescued by schools the children would grow up to be as bad as their convict parents. Later schools emphasised the need for pupils to grow up literate, well behaved, and Christian. The governors of the colony, supported by the clergy, were heavily involved in the establishment and maintenance of schools for the "lower orders". Those settlers who were well-off looked after their own children's educational needs by sending them to private schools or back to England to boarding schools.

In the 1820s, in order to give the Church of England the resources to develop a system of schools – primary, secondary, technical and university – the British government granted the Church one-seventh of all colonial land in New South Wales, an area of land a little smaller than the whole of Victoria. As the land at the time was undeveloped it failed to produce the revenue expected and the experiment failed.

When Governor Bourke arrived in the colony in the early 1830s there was no system of schools. All agreed that the government should finance schools but the real question, one which would cause much concern for the next half-century, was whether the churches or the government should control them. Bourke wanted to give government aid only to school which were non-denominational, like the present-day public schools. The churches, believing that education and religion could not be separated, wanted only church schools funded by the government. Because of the churches' objections, neither Governor Bourke nor his successor, Governor Gipps, was able to introduce a "common school" system. Instead, denominational schools were financed by government on a pound for pound basis.

The 1840s depression showed that the churches could not educate all children in a colony with such a scattered population. Half the number of school-aged children never saw the inside of a schoolroom. As a result, a compromise was worked out so that a Board continued to distribute government aid to denominational schools while at the same time, another Board set about establishing a system of public schools in country districts where the shortage of schools was greatest.

The number of public schools grew steadily but the system of two Boards proved unsuitable. In 1867 a Council of Education replaced the Boards and took charge of all government-assisted schools, whether public or denominational. This arrangement favoured the public schools, which grew rapidly in number as settlement spread following the passing of the Free Selection Acts and the growth of the railway system. In this period denominational schools converted to public schools and by the late 1870s there were 1,100 government schools, 150 government-assisted denominational schools, and hundreds

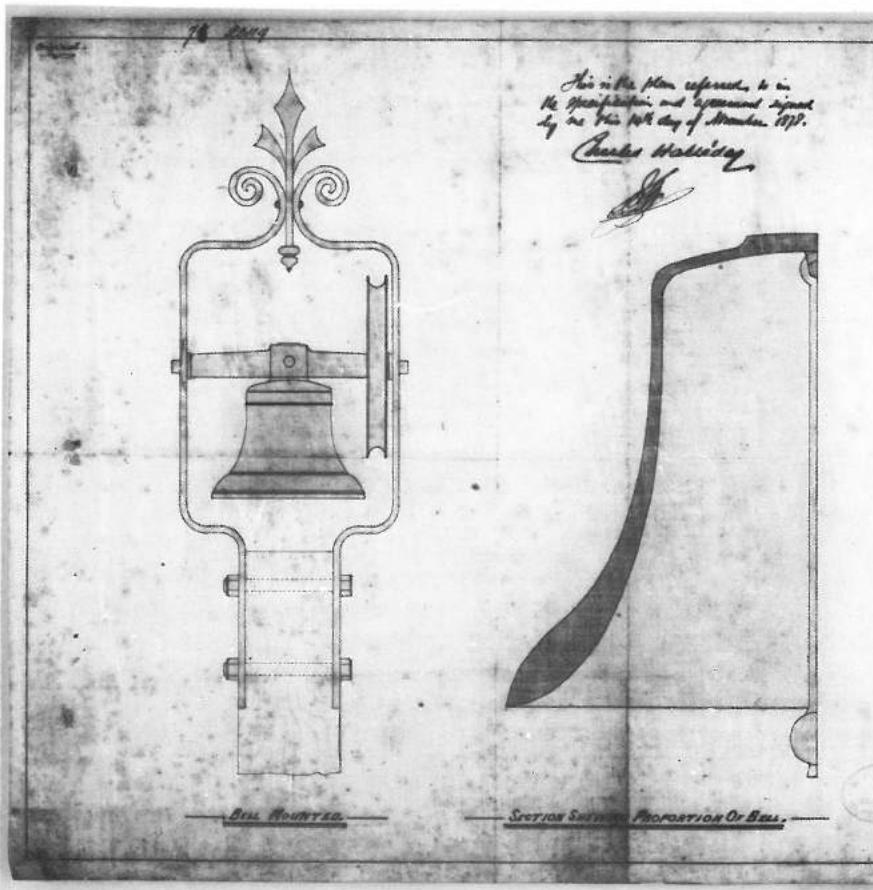
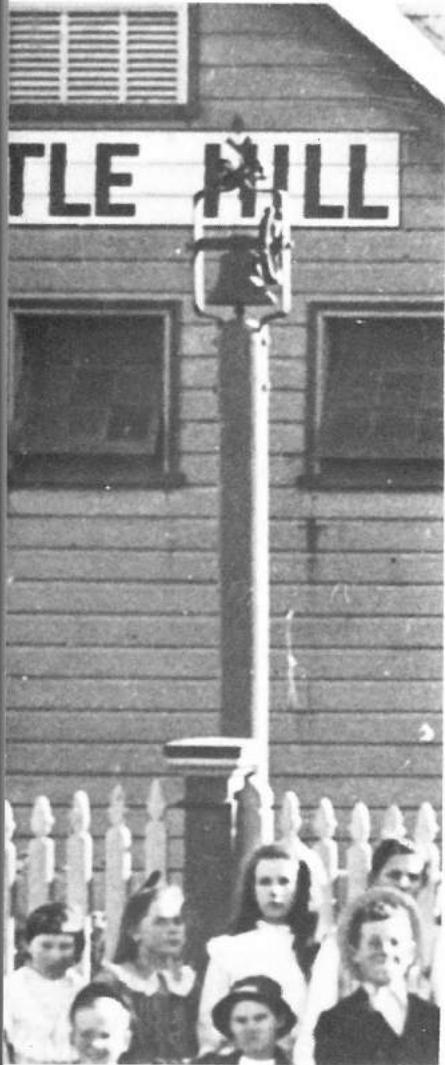
The School Bell

The bell was originally cast by Charles Halliday and given to the School by the Council of Education ready for its opening in 1880. It stood in front of the School (see photo, page 58, and below). In 1933, it was moved to the side of the new building (see page 84), and continued to be used until it was removed.

Fortunately, the bell was rediscovered, badly damaged, under the 1933 building. An attempt was made to repair it, but cracking proved to be too extensive. A mould was made from the original bell and a replica cast.

The 1980 school-children raised the total funds to restore the bell to its original position.

ALONGSIDE: The original bell, as found under the 1933 building, was damaged beyond repair.
BELOW, RIGHT: Cross-section of the bell and mounting details form part of the original specifications, signed on the 14th day of November, 1878, by Charles Halliday.



of private and non-assisted denominational schools.

Public Instruction Act 1880

There were still complaints about this arrangement for giving government assistance to schools: many people felt it was not right for a government to finance the teaching of any particular religious beliefs in schools. Consequently, following a period of intense anti-Catholic feeling in the late 1870s the Public Instruction Act of 1880 was passed. This was believed to be the "final solution": all government aid to denominational schools was stopped, and only government schools were to receive government assistance thereafter. Most Protestant denominational schools were either closed or converted to public schools; only the Catholic schools continued in large numbers. By the use of teaching orders the Catholic church was able to maintain a system of primary schools and later to develop secondary schools as well.

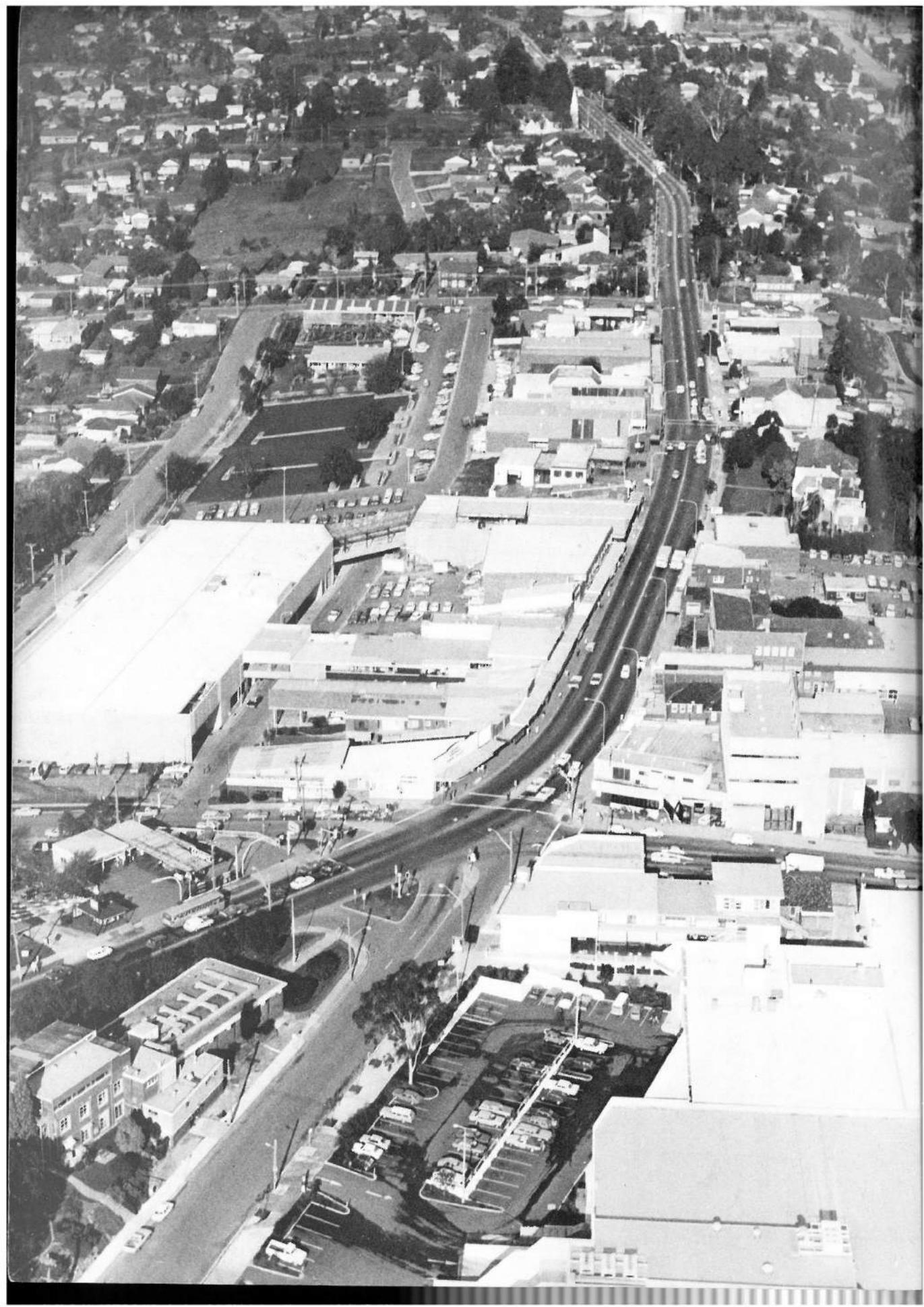
The 1880 Act is also important because it introduced State high schools, made education compulsory for the first time and established a Department of Education to replace the Council of Education. The number of new schools under the Department grew like mushrooms as an attempt was made to ensure that primary school education was available for all children, no matter where they lived in New South Wales. By the end of the nineteenth century there were more government schools in New South Wales than there are now, but they were mostly one teacher schools.

Although primary schooling was available to almost all children, secondary schools were few in number. The growth of industry and commerce, however, in the early years of the twentieth century, demanded better trained and educated people. Government secondary education proceeded to develop quickly after 1910. At first the system divided pupils into those intending to go on to tertiary studies, and those who would enter industry, commerce, or the home. Gradually these distinctions faded and comprehensive high schools emerged, offering a more general secondary education to pupils. The Wyndham Scheme, introduced in 1962, confirmed this move towards comprehensive high schools. It introduced a 4-year course of general studies for all pupils and a subsequent 2-year course for those who wished to extend their secondary education.

The 1880 "final solution" proved less final when in 1963 the Federal government began to give financial assistance to non-government schools; and even less so in 1965 when the state government once again began giving financial aid directly to non-government schools.

None of the handful of First Fleet children who splashed ashore was expected to go to school. Less than 200 years later, all New South Wales children expect to be in school until they are 15 years old. A third of these will remain until they are 17 or 18.

A year after European settlement in New South Wales, one teacher alone taught a small hutful of children the "three Rs". Today in government and non-government schools, 55,000 teachers are responsible for a million children each day.



Acknowledgements

We wish to express our gratitude for guidance given in researching the book by the Planning Section of the Department of Education. We would also like to thank all those people, too numerous to mention individually, who have so willingly provided information, photographs, assistance and support in compiling the book.

While limitations of space prevented all the photographs from being included, they have all been copied and will form the basis of a collection to be housed in the original classroom.

Their historical value as a resource material will grow, year by year.

The following books and records were consulted for reference:

Department of Education Records.

The Beginnings of the Settlement in the Parish of Castle Hill.

St Paul's Castle Hill 1861–1961.

"Eighty to Eighty" Kit.

OPPOSITE:
*Castle Hill taken on
June 3, 1980.*

